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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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23 January 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

INDIAN OCEAN FISHING COOPERATION--The strengthening of regional co-operation on tuna fishing dominated the discussions at a meeting of Indian Ocean Commission officials in Madagascar on November 21 and 22. The main participants were the heads of the fishing industries of the four member countries (Madagascar, Mauritius, the Comoros and the Seychelles), along with representatives of France and the European Economic Community. I.O.N.--The withdrawal of the Seychelles from the project to develop tuna fishing last January appears to have been overcome. The question which arose at the time was whether Victoria would allow the other participants in the project (Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoros and possibly Franche on behalf of Reunion) access to Seychelles waters where the tuna are mostly found. This demand has been satisfied, and the Seychelles has agreed to participate in the "management of resources", in other words the study of the movement of tuna schools. The fishing industry heads also agreed to set up an "association" based in Madagascar, preferring this formula to a commercial company. The plan to buy a tuna boat was abandoned and the hire of a fully-equipped seine-netter for two years substituted. Tenders will be invited in January. But if progress has been made on the technical side, the same cannot be said for the thorny problem of French admission to the ICO which has been vetoed by the Seychelles (see I.O.N. N° 207). [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Nov 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/756

COMOROS

OPPOSITION LEADER RETURNS HOME

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] After two years of voluntary exile in France, Mouzair Abdallah, the one-time foreign minister of former president Ali Soilih and the leader of the opposition Union pour une République Démocratique aux Comores, returned to Moroni on November 26. His arrival was announced twice by the government-controlled national radio, which gave rise to speculations about an eventual reconciliation between President Ahmed Adballah and the man considered one of his principal opponents. It is also noteworthy, and equally surprising, that Mr Mouzair was welcomed on his arrival at Moroni airport by Alain Deschamps, the French ambassador to the Comoros. The coming of the exile's return was just as astonishing, since a new witch-hunt of opponents has been going on since November 8, the date of the trial of the presidential guard mutineers and others implicated in the alleged coup attempt of last March 8. While he was in Paris, however, Mr. Mouzair told THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER on several occasions that he would not accept ministerial responsibilities in the present regime.

Also noteworthy is that the URDC leader's return came only a few days before President Abdallah's departure for France to take part in the annual Franco-African summit in Paris from December 11-13. On December 3 another opposition group, the Front Démocratique, accused Franch of playing an "active role" in the new wave of arrests in the Comoros. A representative of the front, Mohamed Monjoin, said in the French capital that 71 people, including ten members of the Comorian armed forces, had been arrested over the last three weeks for "complicity or sympathy with the Front Démocratique". Mr Monjoin added, "The French government in the person of police commissioner Mallevialle has taken on the task of direct supervision of these new attacks on democratic freedoms.

CSO: 3400/756

COMOROS

BRIEFS

NEW MERCENARY THREAT--Persistent rumours in mercenary circles in Paris speak of an operation planned soon in the Indian Ocean. According to information obtained by the INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER a sizeable group of mercenaries has arrived in Gabon and is awaiting orders to head for an Indian Ocean island. The target appears to be the Comoros. Bob Denard, who overthrew then reinstalled current president Ahmed Abdallah, is said to have recruited this new group but be unwilling to take part in the operation himself. He is reportedly bringing pressure on protecting the president, to quit the archipelago in exchange for monetary compensation. The two men are known to have been at loggerheads for several years, and "Commander Charles" himself recruited new men a few months ago. I.O.N.--Behind this rivalry between Denard and Charles is the question of President Abdallah's continuance in power. It appears that the interests which have lined up behind Bob Denard no longer believe in the stability of the current regime, and have decided to work actively towards replacing it. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 14 Dec 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/756

ETHIOPIA

CANADIAN TEAM PRAISES REHABILITATION EFFORTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The Canadian Inuits team, which had been on a 10-day working visit in Ethiopia, expressed appreciation for the determined efforts which Ethiopians at the rehabilitation sites are making to overcome the problem of the drought.

In statements they gave before their departure at Bole International Airport Mr. John Amogoalik, the leader of the team, Jeela Moss-Davis, President of the Inuits Women's Association, and Mrs. Mary Lyons, education officer, said that they had witnessed the grave problem caused by the drought during their visit to rehabilitation sites. They praised the efforts which compatriots are making to withstand and ultimately overcome the drought problem.

The members of the Inuits team of Canada recalled that they had faced similar experiences in the past and that their past experience had given them greater insight to appreciate the drought problem now facing Ethiopia. They pointed out that they could communicate what they saw to their people through the mass media in order that more aid would be forthcoming.

The members pledged that they would do their best so that additional support would be extended on their part for the implementation of the rehabilitation programme.

It is to be recalled that the Inuits have made greater contributions per capita than any other group in Canada.

/13104
CSO: 3400/721

ETHIOPIA

NMS PROGRAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Dec 95 p 1

[Text] A meeting was conducted at the assembly hall of the City Council yesterday which reviewed the previous two rounds of the National Military Service (NMS) and the programme for the third round.

The meeting, which was organised by the Addis Ababa Military Commissariat, was attended by party committee representatives and officials of mass organisations.

Comrade Lt. Commander Mezgebe Workie, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and the Addis Ababa Military Commissar, gave a report to the meeting on the implementation of the third round of the NMS.

Comrade Lt. Commander Mezgebe stressed in his report the historic responsibility entrusted to the youth in the task of defending the gains of the revolution and the territorial integrity of the Motherland in accordance with the guidance of the WPE and the Revolutionary Government.

Later the participants of the meeting discussed the points raised in the report and the implementation of the NMS in line with proletarian discipline.

Similarly, in Goba town, Bale region, a meeting on the National Military Service, (NMS) was held recently and reviewed the last two rounds and the programme to be launched in the future.

The meeting was held at the office of the regional administration and was attended by representative of government agencies and mass organizations, district and provincial administrators and town officials.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Godana Tune, Chief Administrator of Bale region, said that the experience gained during the last two rounds was very useful. He noted that to safeguard the victories of the revolution and to strengthen the country's defence force it is necessary to increase the participation of the community.

Speaking on his part Comrade Lt Col Ashebir Amare, Military Commissar of the region, outlined the responsibility of youth members to stand in defence of the country.

/13104

CSO: 3400/721

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

PORT OF TIO EXPANSION--A meeting which deliberated on the expansion and improvement of the port of Tio, 360 kms away from the port of Assab, was conducted at the town's auditorium Tuesday. Taking part in the meeting were members of a team headed by Comrade Yussuf Ahmed, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Transport and Communications, and experts deployed in the area. The construction project of the port of Tio includes the extension of a jetty to facilitate the docking of boats and to provide other port services. The reconstructed port of Tio is expected to give berth to 180 bigger and smaller motor boats and to enable the Afar nationality in the area to benefit from its services. The team led by Comrade Yussuf later toured the various construction sites and development projects undertaken by the Maritime Transport Authority in the district of Tio, of the Assab provincial administration. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Dec 85 p 1] /13104

SIDAMO DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS--The irrigation, soil conservation and forestry development projects in Sidamo region are being successfully carried out, according to the authorities here. Thirty-nine rivers have been harnessed and 2,326 hectares of land developed, while the use of water systems for irrigation purposes is being carried out at 24 localities. Reports indicate that 300,066 kilometers of terracing has been carried out and 454 kms of feeder roads have been built. Upwards of 1,152,760 tree seedlings have been planted. The same reports note that 95 water wells of varying size have been sunk in the region. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Dec 85 p 1] /13104

FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE--The "Semaher" fishermen's cooperative in the port town of Massawa netted 68,000 kilogrammes of fish during 1984/85. Formed three years ago with a membership of 43, the cooperative has presently 60 members and a capital of over 27,880 birr. It has 12 boats of varying size and capacity, according to the chairman. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission is now financing the construction of 28,000 birr office complex to serve the cooperative and help it become self-supporting. The Ethiopian Navy and the provincial office of the peasants organizing and agricultural development department are helping train members of the cooperative in improved fishing practices and fish conservation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Dec 85 p 1] /13104

RADIO PRODUCTION TRAINEES--Thirty three trainees drawn from Eritrea, Balie and Wollega regions received yesterday certificates here on completion of a six-week training course on radio programme production. The courses covered include, studio direction, magazine programme planning and preparation, adult learning and non formal education as well as related topics. The certificates were handed over by Comrade Abebe Berhanu, Acting Head of the Educational Mass Media Department under the Ministry of Education. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Dec 85 p 5] /13104

EELPA WORKERS HARVEST CROPS--Workers of the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority have begun harvesting crops that they cultivated around the Aba Samuel Dam. The crops grown on 27 hectares were collected in a work campaign carried out in co-operation with peasants of the environs. The organization undertakes agricultural activities so that land surrounding its plans may not remain idle. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Dec 85 p 4] /13104

BANKING GRADUATES--Diplomas were presented here yesterday to 65 banking and insurance "experts" trained by the Ethiopian Banking and Insurance Institute during the last three years. The diplomas and other prizes were handed over by Comrade Tadesse Gebre-Kidan, member of the CC of the WPE, Chief Administrator of the National Bank of Ethiopia and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Ethiopian Bank and Insurance Institute. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Dec 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/721

GHANA

DESPITE POLITICAL PROBLEMS, ECONOMIC GAINS CONTINUE

London TALKING DRUMS in English 2 Dec 85 pp 11-12

[Text] No regime in Ghana's 28-year history has spilled such rivers of blood or exposed the people to such hardships as the PNDC. And yet, no regime in Ghana's short history seems to have inspired--and only too often misled--so many people with lofty ideals and sensible ideas.

When Jerry Rawlings was asked, not so long after his second seizure of power, when he was going to "hand it over", he made his famous remark "handing over to whom?", claiming more or less that he had already handed over, "to the people". "Power to the people" still is the official slogan but it certainly is no longer a delirious shout of "newly won freedom". It rather has the tired ring of "we shall overcome . . . one day".

The wildly shrieking, incoherent, hungry-looking revolutionary hero of 1981 in his loose overalls has now changed into a rather sedate, articulate "well-seated" gentleman in slightly less dark glasses who occasionally dons a handsome ceremonial attire which fits him well because by now he fills it well.

It is not only in appearance that Rawlings and his PDNC have changed considerably in the last 4 years. His team of wide-eyed youngsters of 1981 has turned into a kind of gerontocracy of generally benevolently smiling ladies and gentlemen for whom the "revolution" must be something like a nostalgia trip at best.

The PDCs and WDCs were dropped, but the CDRs which replaced them hardly inspire awe, in spite of Col. Assase's politico-economic organising talents. Their limited success and viability is only visible where their role is parallel to local government and trade union activities, but on a national political level, they remain

of course powerless and meaningless. Can one expect the Mpeasem CDR to have a considered opinion about the need to build a new international airport or to increase the price of cooking-gas?

The PNDC has now had 4 years, the time to enlighten "the people at the grass-roots" about their rights; is that not long enough for them to be able to make up their mind, through a referendum for instance, about the kind of political system they consider best? And if the people were to express their view that in spite of everything they still think good old party politics is the best, could Rawlings not still "do a Doe" and possibly stand for election himself? He might very well win, without even resorting to Sam Doe's gimmicks which are sadly reminiscent of those of the infamous UNIGOV days.

The sad thing about opponents of an absolute regime which does not have the democratic stamp of approval through election is that they tend to be equally absolute in their condemnation of such a regime. Admitting that there is any good in it seems to be regarded as a betrayal of their "noble cause". Consequently, the regime in power automatically stamps every utterance from the other side with the word "subversive" or at best "their expected reactionary gibberish", and so they go round and round in their vicious circle.

Even Rawlings himself will not deny

that he imposed himself on Ghana by force of arms, though he may deny that the regime which he overthrew was "truly democratically" elected and in any case firmly state that it no longer "reflected the true aspirations of the people".

In its early days, his regime caused incredible confusion and hardship and committed or gave cause to the commission of a number of atrocious crimes. No regime in Ghana's 28-year history has spilled such rivers of blood or exposed the people to such hardships as the PNDC. And yet, no regime in Ghana's short history seems to have inspired — and only too often misled — so many people with lofty ideals and sensible ideas.

The word "Provisional" in the regime's name may sound a bit hollow after 4 years, but it is worth noting that its Chairman still does not claim to be more than a "mere" Flight-Lieutenant, and is still without a doctor's degree, and, what is more, there are no rumours ("rife" or otherwise) that he has used his position to enrich himself.

What is becoming increasingly clear these days in Ghana is that no matter how erratic the regime may be politically, it seems to "seek the economic kingdom first", and with some success. Whatever may be the weaknesses and virtues of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP), even the most inveterate critic of the PNDC cannot deny that there is now some stability and economic improvement.

The general complaint that the prices are too high is of course valid only in view of the fact that incomes are too low and the official exchange rate of the Cedi, in spite of several devaluations, still is kept at too high a level. But shortages now are largely a thing of the past, and with them a host of evil practices like arbitrary price increases, the "chit"-system, artificial shortages, "the-owner-is-not-there" business, "bottom power", etc. etc. have also disappeared.

For the first time in so many years some things are again cheaper in the market than they are in the shops. For the first time too, personnel in certain Ministries have the time to actually do their work rather than spending their time on writing "chits" and doing or refusing special favours. Of course, all this was only made possible by means of huge loans which

have to be paid back, and also because the weather-gods have been most co-operative lately.

But nobody can deny that the wheels of Ghana's economy have started to turn again. Actually, the image of a "clockwork" is somewhat misleading: Ghana's economy moves more like a whirlpool: imperceptibly it started moving somewhere in the same direction, but there are also some areas which remain stagnant or even start turning in the opposite direction. (An example of this is the Post Office, which seemed to move along, then became stagnant, so that now postal rates are again totally unrealistic, now it is again unable to provide such things as air-lettercards and even ordinary stamps; for inland mail (C1.—) West African (C2.30) European (C3.—) and American mail (C4.—); only C5.— stamps are available — and nobody really cares, for C5.— is what you pay for an orange or a handful of groundnuts).

Small business is being squeezed out by draconian new tax-laws, but for big foreign investors the climate seems to be ok. To some of them Jerry Rawlings may seem to be a trustworthy Scotsman (who happens to have a Ghanaian mother) rather than the Ghanaian who happens to have a Scottish father — apologies to Dr De Graft Johnson.

However, the seeming euphoria caused by economic recovery will not last long. Soon people will get used to their recovered comforts. Already it is difficult to imagine that it is hardly 2 years that we went through "1983 and all that". Soon people will become restive again, and avoiding open political discussion will be a dangerous policy.

Most people, including the avowed critics of the PNDC, agree that another coup would spell disaster. The PNDC came to power "through the barrel of the gun", but it is not an ordinary military regime, and one day some gun-toting idiot may again come around to tell the nation that it really needs a truly military regime to "clear up the mess made by Rawlings' civilians".

Now is the best time for Rawlings to test his real popularity by a popular vote. He says he does not care much for elections and referenda because they are so often rigged. But who are those riggers? They are nearly always the ones who are in power. So, it's up to the incorruptible J.J.

to show that he can manage a referendum and that "the people at the grass-roots" are really tired of "so-called western democracy" and its multi-party system.

If a referendum were held in which the people were offered a truly free choice between the old "cursed" multi-party democracy and the new Libyan inspired CDR based democracy, it is not unlikely that the majority will vote for the "cursed" old system. But if Rawlings were to stand election as an individual, even representing a party which has the CDR system as its ideology, he would be likely to win, just as Communists — avowed believers in the one-party state — sometimes win elections in Western multi-party democracies.

If the people were to vote as is suggested here. Rawlings, who with his team quietly but successfully sought — and found — the economic kingdom by dropping a few of his apparent principles, should now also have the courage to admit

that there *is* an answer to his question "handing over to whom?" and to make another, minor political *volte-face*. His "provisional" regime cannot claim to be eternal and has already lasted dangerously long on "borrowed time".

Everybody wants, now that things are going a little better economically, some political stability too. Such stability can only be achieved through a vote of some kind; it cannot be based on a mere conviction or belief, let alone on demonstrations of placard-bearing jubilating sloganeering crowds exclaiming "unflinching support".

Rawlings may like to "ride a tiger" and trust his continuing luck. But he owes to his countrymen, a duty of providing for the future too, a future in which he could very well continue to play an important role, truly representing the Will of the People. It is not yet too late to think of "doing a Doe".

/13104

CSO: 3400/711

GHANA

REFLECTIONS ON POLITICAL EDUCATION OF ARMED FORCES

London TALKING DRUMS in English 9 Dec 85 pp 8-9

[Article by Ato Imbeah]

[Text] I have taken the privilege upon myself to deliver the first lecture on the political education of the Ghana Armed Forces, as proposed by the PNDC. And the topic I have chosen for my deliberation is "The reason for the political education of the Armed Forces".

So involved and influential has government become in Ghana that there is no area of life that remains unaffected. Trivial things, like the price of a tin of milk is at stake in the political decisions of the time.

When free speech and secret ballot existed in Ghana, the people, informally as a series of public and formally as the electorate, exercised some influence over these decisions. They did not only vote, but in their discussion of public issues created, or at least reflected "a climate of opinion".

They exercised pressure in petitioning the government, they comprised the human reserve from whom emerged the grass roots leaders of party and nation.

Both the individual and society gain in the widespread exercise of the right to participate in democratic processes. Where people have political power they are treated better by the police, and where they achieve substantial political power, public housing, schools and other essential necessities of life as well as civil rights legislation are made available. The individual gains from his participation a variety of satisfaction including a "sense of purpose and belonging". A person's self-image is affected not only by the knowledge that he possesses a legal right, but also by the exercise of that right.

Politics even help a person to legitimize and rationalize his aggression and to reduce the load of guilt he might otherwise bear.

Society also gains when any of its individual members becomes happier, richer and more satisfied with a situation he cannot change. Social gains are the increase in productivity of the nation, the removal of sources of inter-group and inter-personal tensions, the equitable distribution of the nation's goods and services, the preservation of a well-ordered but flexible society, the enhancement of human dignity, the enrichment of the culture, and the broadening of opportunity for each to develop his capacities as best he can.

But since 1981 Ghanaians have been denied their political participation, and so the general public have been denied the needed political education, thus discouraging the search for political understanding. But popular understanding of politics and public policy are desirable for a general understanding of the world we live in.

It is through this political participation that the people learn such concepts as "justice, freedom, capitalism, socialism and how they relate to the Ghanaian society". Participation increases with popular perception of the stakes in political decisions.

But the PNDC stalwarts have only deemed it sufficient enough to draw up a syllabus for the Armed Forces alone. First and foremost this move will bring about an increase in group identification and Ghanaians will conceive of themselves

politically as the Armed Forces, barristers, working classes, nurses, teachers and students. And intransigence is a function of such status identification because status is less easily changed than party loyalty, and when it comes to this point, the weaker groups are always dominated by the stronger group, despite their number.

It is also a move by the military regime of the PNDC to entrench itself forever and firmly in power. In their political education, the Armed Forces would be taught to understand concepts like truth and power to help them uphold the revolutionary fervour, and power as defined in a revolutionary tone by Father Visser, is the ability to compel obedience, that is, to compel obedience to the revolutionary truths. It seems someone has been reading a lot about the rise of Napoleon in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*.

This political education is also believed to get the men in uniform well-informed. According to Major-General Quainoo, 'a revolution cannot thrive on ignorance', and they are the vanguards of the revolution. So, these members of the armed forces have been 'trapped' by circumstances.

They are not learning politics for a sense of civic duty, not even for the 'love of the game', but to help broaden the acquaintance of the government with the people, after they have learnt the ability to compel obedience, and also to help the government withstand competing claims for political allegiance and activity. The pursuit of power is a primary motivating force in politics, and with military regimes it is to gain it and keep it, ceasing only when they die, using other men as means to their end, and always being seen as realistic, amoral and ruthless, just to assert themselves in a manner denying reciprocity, or no power for the other person.

On the 31st December 1981 broadcast, the military made their position very clear. "the military is not in to take-over. We simply want to be part of the decision-making process in this country."

But the military has been part of the decision-making process in Ghana since independence, as they form kin groups, territorial and neighbouring groups and also a functional group, which acts as pressure group and wielded considerable influence ever to the disadvantage of most of the other groups in the nation. So Major-General Quainoo's assertion that the 'revolution cannot thrive on ignorance' is not the case. The Armed Forces are being called to safeguard a 'revolution born out of ignorance'. Much of the political activity of democracy carries little or no power and very little prestige, but authoritarians are power seekers, searching out the power institutions of the society into which they are born and devoting themselves to the captive and use of government.

Many Ghanaian governments, military or civilian, even as they failed to agree on the best means of attaining what is best for the country, and despite hindrances, disagreements or failures, held strongly that belief in reason and possibility of human progress, tolerance of widely different religious and political views, freedom of thought and criticism, impartial justice and that the rule of law go hand in hand with reliance on popular government and the responsibility of the rulers to the ruled. That is why Ghana has a history of elections and referendum, and this total participation by the people foster national unity and pride and ensures political education of all, military or civilian.

By educating the Armed Forces alone on politics, the PNDC regime would be using democratic means to destroy democratic principles, by denying the civilians a say in their own affairs. Even if they stand to gain nothing but a 'sense of purpose', there is a need for the whole people to experience the sense that they can in small measure influence their nation's destinies.

The political clock of Ghana came to a stop the day the soldiers flexed their muscles, and denied proper participation of the people in the running of the government.

/13104

CSO: 3400/711

KENYA

EXTERNAL DEBT MANAGEABLE IF FOREIGN AID CONTINUES

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] Kenya's external debt is one of those which gives creditors the least worry as far as east African countries are concerned. According to the latest World Bank statistics (World Debt Tables Third Supplement, 1984-85 edition), this year is the peak for Kenya's debt servicing payments. From an estimated 401.8 million dollars in 1985 these payments should decrease steadily thereafter (see table). While the ratio between debt servicing and the value of exports has worsened over the past ten years, going from 4.3 per cent in 1974 to 28 per cent in 1983, it is still very reasonable compared with that of neighbouring countries. In Somalia and Madagascar, for example, the debt service ratio now stands at 75 per cent.

The increase in the external debt, estimated at the end of 1984 to be 2.633 billion dollars, is explained above all by the Kenyan government's growing recourse since 1978 to foreign loans to make up the deficit in the balance of payments. The rise in the amount required to service that debt has been especially noticeable since 1982, even if that year 60 per cent of the total amount owed was in the form of loans on easy terms. The generosity with which creditors came to Kenya's aid in response to appeals from Nairobi for support for the balance of payments and finance for development projects is considered to be a determining factor in lightening the country's immediate financial difficulties, along with the favourable level of world coffee and tea prices in 1983 and 1984. It is estimated that between 1980-81 and 1982-83 the amount of non-reimbursable aid supplies to Kenya doubled in value. The loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were also particularly important. In February the IMF granted a stand-by loan of 85.2 million Special Drawing Rights over 12 months, while a compensatory facility of 37.9 million SDRs has also since been given. Thus Kenya, with powerful support from its creditors, has had no need to ask for its debts to be rescheduled. However, to remain in this privileged position, which is also due to the structural adjustment programme undertaken a few years ago (but unsystematically carried out, in the opinion of the World Bank itself), the country needs to be able to continue counting on sizeable financial aid granted under the most favourable conditions, as the 1985 economic report of the Lloyds Bank Group stressed.

Yet in spite of the substantial undertakings already made by creditors, some members of the Kenyan government are worried by a noticeable deterioration in

the terms attached to loans currently being negotiated by Nairobi, particularly with regard to the World Bank. It is possible that this institution, which is very concerned by demographic problems, is not satisfied with Kenya's performance in controlling its annual four per cent population growth and in the employment sector. In 1984 only 21,400 jobs were created, while the fifth development plan provided 42,000, itself a target well below the annual increase in the working population of about 200,000. It is estimated that in 1984 only one million Kenyans out of an active population 7.4 million received a regular salary. If a solution is not found to this problem rapidly, Kenya's other successes will have little meaning.

(in millions of US\$)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
PROJECTED PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE						
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	401.8	363.7	358.4	358.7	348.8	325.0
Principal	252.2	215.2	213.6	221.7	222.9	209.8
Interest	149.6	148.5	144.8	137.0	125.9	115.2
OFFICIAL CREDITORS	208.7	228.0	242.5	254.5	266.4	272.2
Principal	102.7	113.4	127.3	141.1	157.4	170.0
Interest	106.1	112.7	115.3	113.5	109.0	102.2
PRIVATE CREDITORS	193.0	137.8	115.9	104.2	83.4	52.8
Principal	149.6	101.8	86.4	80.7	65.5	39.8
Interest	43.5	35.8	29.5	23.5	17.9	13.0

1991	1992
314.3	280.3
211.3	190.2
103.0	90.1
266.9	248.6
173.5	164.8
93.4	83.7
47.3	31.7
37.8	25.4
9.6	6.4

CSO: 3400/756

KENYA

BRIEFS

SHIKUKU DISMISSED BY MOI--Martin Shikuku, Kenya's deputy minister for the environment and natural resources, was dismissed from office by President Daniel arap Moi on November 26. The head of state accused him of making disrespectful remarks about the father of the nation, Jomo Kenyatta, and not complying with the principle of collective responsibility. I.O.N.--With this move President Moi has taken action against one of the politicians who has been most critical of the administration, in an effort to contain increasingly virulent attacks on corruption among the officials of his regime. The removal of Mr Shikuku came a few days after the deputy minister launched an attack on parliament on Simon Nyachae, chief secretary to the presidency, and demanded that a commission of enquiry be set up into his activities. Like the disgraced former minister Charles Njonjo, Mr Nyachae now wields power equivalent to that of a prime minister. Mr Shikuku also replied to criticisms from the chief secretary of MPs who had given little to the fund-raising "harambee" by questioning the origin of Mr Nyachae's own gifts (his last contribution was 150,000 shillings). [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Nov 85 p 5]

SOVIET DIPLOMATS POSSIBLY EXPELLED--A number of Soviet diplomats may have been quietly expelled from Kenya in connection with the appearance in court this week of a junior government official on charges of selling secret information to Soviet agents in Nairobi. Jackson Kirembi Kitui, 36, a clerk on the motor vehicle registry, was said to have been caught in possession of police Special Branch car numbers which he intended to pass on to Soviet contacts. Kenyan authorities are refusing to say if anyone has been expelled, but they have never admitted ordering out the close to a dozen Soviet diplomats and Tass news agency correspondents who have left under a cloud since independence in 1963. I.O.N.--The Special Branch, the elite police service headed by Director of Intelligence James Kanyotu, maintains a round-the-clock watch on all communist embassies and residences, as well as those of Libya and Iran. Armed with guns, walkie-talkies and cameras, they also trail all diplomatic cars of those missions, using their own plain, civilian-registered vehicles which are hard to detect. Disguised as road sweepers or vendors, Special Branch men note the car numbers of all Kenyan visitors to such embassies, photograph them, then summon them for questioning on the purpose of their visits. To make its task easier, the Special Branch persuaded the foreign ministry some years ago to give diplomatic status, and therefore cars with diplomatic licence plates, to Tass and Chinese Hsinhua agency correspondents. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Dec 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/756

LIBERIA

DOE OUTLINES RETRENCHMENT, RETIREMENT GUIDELINES

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] In accordance with the Head of State's mandate of November 22, 1985, that all ministries, agencies and bureaux of Government are directed to dismiss all "unproductive" employees and to retire all those employees of retirement age and tenure, the Civil Service Agency has advised that any attempt to dismiss or retire civil servants should be consistent with rules and regulations and the Standing Orders of the Civil Service of Liberia.

In a release issued yesterday, the Civil Service Agency further advised that while the Head of State's mandate is intended to improve the economy and to minimize "Eye and Lip" servants from among the bonifide civil servants in order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness within the Service, said mandate should not be used as an opportunity to get even with employees with whom there were personal differences in the past. For doing so is tantamount to undermining the Head of State's continued appeal for unity and reconciliation during this period of Natio-

nal Reconstruction; and this would also tend to destroy our fifty-year old merit-oriented Civil Service System.

The release said in view of the foregoing, the following guidelines should be adhered to.

1. RETIREMENT - That each ministry or agency prepares and submits a list of proposed retireable employees to the Civil Service Agency. The Civil Service Agency will verify each employee's age and tenure and appropriate benefit(s) and then return the list to the ministry or agency concerned for submission to the Commander-In-Chief for approval.

2 DISMISSAL FOR BEING UNPRODUCTIVE -

That each ministry, agency or bureau prepares and submits a list of all employees considered unproductive to the Civil Service Agency prior to the submission of personnel action notice for dismissal.

The release added that in preparation of the list(s), the following guidelines must be considered;

1. Incompetence, ineffectiveness and inefficiency
2. Tardiness, absenteeism and excessive excuses.
3. Poor performance as assessed from the performance appraisal forms
4. Dishonesty, etc.
5. Conduct unbecom-

ing of a public servant

6. Negligence of duty

7. Those who have reached retirement age of 65 years or who have worked for 25 years or more will be pensioned.

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CSO: 3400/726

LIBERIA

NDPL CALLS FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 2 Dec 85 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) has called on all Liberians to join in the task of national reconstruction by making a special appeal to all those elected from other parties in the October 15 general elections to accept their seats as a great step towards reconciliation.

The party also gave its approval and support to the recent economic measures announced by the Head of State, and expressed the belief that the immediate hardships posed by these measures are only for the time being.

This was contained in a congratulatory message which the party sent yesterday to its Standard Bearer, CJC Dr. Samuel K. Doe, describing "the victory over the invaders as a victory towards the

goals and objectives of the Liberian people", which it named as freedom, justice and unity.

In a press release issued yesterday and signed by its National Vice Chairman, Mr. Francis L.M. Horton, the NDPL indicated that it has no desire to recount the unfortunate event of November 12, "as to do so, would circumvent the Head of State's call for all Liberians to join hands in building a new Liberia".

"With victory won at the ballot box and on the battle field, the party committed itself to turn its attention to the economic and social battles which would again be won by the Liberian people", the release said.

According to the release, the party further stated that in the wake of reconciliation and unity, the Head of State and President-Elect, invited religious leaders and the diplomatic corps to acquaint them with issues relating to the November 12 abortive invasion.

The party noted that because of Dr. Doe's desire for national unity, he released from further detention some of the political leaders who were under protective custody.

Expressing condolences to the families who were affected in the November 12 abortive invasion, the party called on Dr. Doe never to waiver or falter in his leadership regardless of how onerous the task or disappointing the course of events may be".

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CSO: 3400/726

LIBERIA

92 DECLARED REDUNDANT AT COMMERCE MINISTRY, POLICE

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 11 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Ninety two employees of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation and the Liberian National Police have been retrenched and retired in keeping with the mandate of the Head of State

At the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, 29 unproductive employees were retrenched, while 13 others who have reached retirement age were retired, Commerce Minister Major McLeod Darpoh revealed yesterday.

At the Liberian National Police, Deputy Police Director for Administration, Sam A. Massawuoi, disclosed that names of 35 officers for retrenchment and 15 others for retirement have been submitted to the Justice Ministry.

On November 22, the Head of State, CIC Dr. Samuel K. Doe, directed the heads of all government ministries and agencies to retrench unproductive employees and retire those of retirement age.

In a meeting with members of the Cabinet at the Executive Mansion last Thursday, Dr. Doe reminded the cabinet that he attached importance to the scheme, and warned that any minister or head of an autonomous agency who fails to meet the December 10 (yesterday) deadline will be dismissed with immediate effect.

Minister Darpoh told reporters that the list of retirees and those retrenched was expected to be submitted to the Head of State yesterday.

She said the exercise was carried out without "fear, favour or malice against anybody", and noted that it affected employees of different sections including technicians and general support staff of the ministry.

She pointed out that some of those retired have rendered services in government from 25 to 31 years, others were retired for "ill health," while "a couple of them asked for voluntary retirement."

Minister Darpoh said while the Head of State's directive came in the wake of economic measures, the retirement of employees at the Commerce Ministry is not a new exercise.

She pointed out that the Ministry of Commerce, although "a very small ministry," has been carrying out similar scheme in recent years before the pronouncement was made by the Head of State.

She said if those retired and retrenched have any reason to take issues up with the ministry because of the action taken on them, "I am prepared for any challenge from them."

As for the Police, Director Massaquoi said the 35 retrenched officers had not made any valuable contribution since their recruitment in the Police Force, thus making them a "liability to the police."

He stated that despite the fact that a lot had been spent on their training, their output in the field of police science has been very minimal, adding that the authorities were left with no other alternative but to have them listed for retrenchment.

Referring to the retirees, Director Massaquoi said some of them have been in the police service for about 25 to 30 years.

He explained that although 25 years of active service has been the eligible target for retirement, some of the police officers have been competent and productive enough that the authorities decided to retain them up to the present.

He said the Head of State's mandate was "just a reminder" because, as he put it, about 120 officers were retired and eight others retrenched during the last fiscal year.

Director Massawuoi noted that the recruitment of additional police personnel would only depend on the improvement of the financial position of government.

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CSO: 3400/724

LIBERIA

DESPITE SALARY CUTS, NO RENT REDUCTIONS IN SIGHT

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 3 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The Managing Director of the National Housing Authority (NHA), Mr. Sam B. Tody, said yesterday that inspite of the 25 percent deduction from the salaries of government employees, there will be no reduction in rents at the various housing estates under the management of NHA.

Speaking in an interview yesterday, Mr. Tody told reporters that the management of NHA is of the opinion that the amount of \$56.00 payable monthly at each of the low-cost units "is a moderate and reasonable amount" which he said, the tenants could afford to pay.

"There is no reason why they would find it hard to meet their monthly payment of \$56.00 for a three-bedroom apartment in some of the estates," Mr. Tody emphasized.

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CSO: 340/724

LIBERIA

STORES REFUSING TO SIGN CONTRACTS WITH GOVERNMENT WORKERS

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 2 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Joe K. Roberts, Jr.]

[Text] In the wake of government's decision to retrench unproductive employees and retire those who have reached retirement age, it appears that majority of the stores in Monrovia have decided not to enter into new Legal Power of Attorney (LPA) contracts with government employees until next January.

This action apparently stems from uncertainty of most of the stores regarding those to be retrenched and retired, as the Ministry of Finance has already laid off 218 of its employees.

According to a survey conducted by FOOTPRINTS TODAY, 85 per cent of the LPA stores in Monrovia said they were uncertain about LPA contracts between their companies and government employees and maintained that for the time being they would rather not enter into any new LPA contracts with government employees.

The manager of the B & Z Store on Carey Street, Mr. Zoueini, told our reporter that his company would not be signing any new contracts with government employees and expressed the "willingness to cooperate with the Finance Ministry and employees to be retained so as to get the maximum benefits for all parties."

Mr. Nandlal Nihalchand, the manager of Superstar (LIB) Inc. on Broad Street, also told our reporter that his company would not be signing new LPA contracts with government employees because, as he put it, "we still don't know all those to be retrenched and retired and until that is clear, we will wait and see."

Mr. Nihalchang said that a list of all retired and dismissed government employees in LPA contracts with his company would be presented to the Ministry of Finance under a special arrangement with the hope of coming up with a workable solution of receiving the remaining amounts owed his firm.

However, an official position of the LPA Association of Liberia is expected shortly.

In an interview with the president of the association, Mr. Ghazi Jalloul, he said the association's position would be presented to government as "soon as we have studied the situation thoroughly so as to determine how much we are going to lose or gain in the entire exercise."

He said that as the situation stands presently, "we still don't know how many government employees would be affected by the retrenchment and retirement policy", and expressed optimism that "something can always be worked out."

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CSO: 3400/724

LIBERIA

PRIVATE SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS FROZEN BY EDUCATION MINISTRY

Paper Reports Freeze

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 9 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Students who are on government scholarship in private schools and institutions of higher learning will now have to find ways and means of paying their tuition beginning next academic year, as the Ministry of Education has frozen all local scholarships.

An announcement issued by the Ministry of Education and approved by Education Minister George S. Boley, said this action is being taken in view of the financial constraints facing government.

However, the announcement said, the Minister of Education will shortly address himself to the issue of the freeze on local scholarships.

The Education Minister also told our reporter last week that he will also be speaking on subsidies to private schools this week.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Education Minister for Instruction, Dr Raymond B. Jallah, has said that there is no policy set by the Education Ministry to regulate school fees in private schools.

Minister Jallah was commenting over the weekend on a report that St Teresa's Convent School in Monrovia has decided to increase its tuition by \$10.00 for 4th, 5th and 6th grades effective next academic year.

The Principal of the school, Sister Alice S. Smilanids, had earlier told FOOTPRINTS TODAY on Friday that the increase in the tuition was necessary to help the school to survive.

Noting that authorities at the school have been more considerate as far as school fees are concerned, Sister Smilanids said the school had not received subsidy from government for a long time now, and that "since the Tubman administration it has been off and on."

Expressing the belief that government might have cancelled subsidies to all private schools due to the present financial constraints, Sister Smilanids said at the moment government cannot even afford to provide scholarship to any student.

She said increasing tuition at the school effective next academic year does not mean that authorities at St Teresa's Covent have violated any regulation set by the Education Ministry.

But Deputy Education Minister Jallah, commenting on the issue of subsidies to private schools, said as far as he is concerned, all Catholic schools have been receiving subsidies from the government to make the schools operational.

He said previously government was providing subsidies to religious institutions in bulk, but he added that this led to several complaints that some schools were not getting their subsidies.

He said it was for this reason that the Education Ministry decided to deal with individual schools to avoid what he called "unfair play" being carried out by some school administrators.

Also speaking to our reporter last Friday, the Principal of the Cathedral High School in Monrovia, Mr Stephen Thomas, denied a report that the school has increased its tuition effective next academic year.

He said what the school administration has done is to combine the fees for activities, registration and examination with the school fees to be paid in bulk per semester.

Noting that among the high schools in Monrovia, Cathedral has the lowest tuition because of the current financial constraints, Mr Thomas also claimed that his school has not been receiving subsidies from government.

Education Minister Denies Report

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Deputy Education Minister for Administration Dr Theophilus Sonpon has described as "false and misleading" a back page article in the Thursday's edition of the FOOTPRINTS TODAY newspaper entitled "freeze subsidies to private schools."

In its publication, the paper reported, "Dr Sonpon has recommended to government that all subsidies to private schools be temporarily frozen since government is presently facing financial constraints."

In a statement of rebuttal, Minister Sonpon told the Liberia News Agency (LINA) that "it is the Ministry of Education which has the responsibility to decide whether or not subsidies to private schools be frozen, but not he (Dr Sonpon) as an individual."

Dr Sonpon then frowned on the misleading information by the paper which, he said, was aimed at creating sensation, and called on journalists to report the truth and be factual in dealing with stories, especially where the public is concerned.--LINA

/9317

CSO: 3400/728

LIBERIA

LIVESTOCK DIRECTOR DENIES MEAT SHORTAGE RUMORS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Dec 85 pp 8, 7

[Article by Joseph Bartuah]

[Text] Rumours circulating in the capital that there is a shortage of cow meat on the local market has been dispelled by the Director of the Livestock Division at the Agriculture Ministry, Mr J. Lancelot Macaulay.

Speaking to the NEW LIBERIAN yesterday at his Sinkor office, Mr Macaulay maintained that he was in Nimba County last week where he saw more cows arrived in the country from Mali via Guinea.

He explained that his ministry has some employees at the Slaughter House in Gardnersville, and if there was any shortage, his office would have been immediately informed. Mr Macaulay also noted that he visited the Slaughter House yesterday to ascertain the facts upon hearing the rumours but was not fortunate to meet with the management as they were all gone out.

Asked about the normal rate of meat consumption in the country, Mr Macaulay strangely told this paper that his office was not in possession of any data. The livestock boss, however, pointed out that the employees at the Slaughter House were the appropriate authorities to disclose the normal rate of consumption. He said they are assigned there to record the information on a daily basis.

According to some well-informed sources close to the Agriculture Ministry, more cows arrived recently in the country, but the process leading to the slaughtering is a long one.

The sources pointed out that when the cows arrive, they are referred to the Veterinary Division for health examination, which usually last for about two weeks. They further clarified that there are lots of cows awaiting these exercises.

When contacted, the management of the Slaughter House declined to comment on the issue, but our reporter saw several herd of cows on the field near the Slaughter House on the Freeway and also later visited many butcheries where he saw lot of cow meat.

/9317

CSO: 3400/727

LIBERIA

BONG MINE WORKERS RECEIVE MORE BENEFITS

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 13 Dec 85 p 8

[Article by C.M. Harris]

[Text] About 1,600 local workers of the Bong Mining Company (BMC) are to receive more benefits from the company for the next three years in accordance with a collective bargaining agreement signed yesterday between the management and the workers' union.

The agreement, which took effect as of October 1, 1985, stipulates that the hourly rates of all workers shall be increased by five cents across the board; for the second year beginning October 1, 1986, the hourly rates shall be increased by three cents across the board; and for the last year beginning October 1, 1987, the hourly rates shall be increased by three cents across the board.

The accord also provides, as of October 1, 1985, the increase of transportation allowance for the company's port workers from \$2.30 to \$2.50 per day; leave allowance for each worker from \$25.00 to \$30.00 and housing allowance for the port workers from \$40.00 to \$45.00.

The agreement was signed at the Ministry of Labour by the Acting Labour Minister John C.L. Mayson and representatives of the company and the workers' union.

Speaking during the signing ceremony, the Acting General Manager of BMC, Mr Hans G. Schneider, observed that since the operation of BMC for the past 20 years, there has been mutual understanding between both management and the workers.

He pointed out that the decreased demand for iron ore on the world market has resulted in low prices for the commodity and consequently causing financial losses to iron ore producers.

"To these losses, world inflation and the continuous price hikes for oil products, upon which Bong Mining Company is dependent for a great deal, having also contributed."

He said, "We who are the direct representatives of the shareholders including the Liberian Government and you, the representative of the Bong Workers' Union who in essence are representing the interest of the Liberian people in view of your manpower contribution, have the responsibility, and I might add, sacred obligation to act well in conserving their vested interests respectively, so that we can be looked upon by them as their true representatives in name and deed."

In remarks, Minister Mayson said it is the responsibility of the Labour Ministry to monitor all agreements up to their implementation so that workers can receive the benefits while management is satisfied.

He then thanked the workers for being more understanding during the time of the negotiation, and hoped that both parties would benefit accordingly.

/9317

CSO: 3400/727

T.TPRJA

ELECTRIC CORPORATION MAPS OUT COST-SAVING MEASURES

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] The Management of the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) has mapped out a series of cost-saving measures, designed to yield maximum efficiency and cooperation on the part of both employees and customers.

In a press release issued yesterday by the LEC, it was observed that viability of the Corporation, to some degree, depends on honesty of employees as well as the willingness of customers to pay their legitimate bills regularly.

In preparation for the dry season, the release said the watch words of customers should be "energy conserva-

tion", adding that it is an undisputable fact that power generation by means of the gas turbines is costly.

The Corporation therefore urged customers to minimize the use of light energy consuming appliances; electric stove, air conditioner, water heater etc. All unnecessary lights should be turned off also. "COAL POTS" are the most economic means of cooking, especially during the dry season, the release said.

The release touched on several factors which hamper the efforts of the LEC to deliver services to its customers.

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CSO: 3400/726

LIBERIA

LIBERIA COFFEE AND COCOA CORPORATION VIEWED

93 of 122 Workers 'Redundant'

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 6 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The names of some 93 redundant employees of the Liberia Coffee and Cocoa Corporation (LCCC) are expected to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance shortly in compliance with a letter of request the corporation received from Finance Minister, Major G. Alvin Jones.

According to the Managing Director of LCCC, Mr. Charles T. H. Dennis, Jr., the redundancy was carried out sometime this year, and falls in line with the pronouncement of the Head of State that government ministries and agencies should retrench all unproductive employees and retire those of retirement age.

Speaking in an exclusive interview with our reporter yesterday, Mr. Dennis said in the letter which was dated December 2, 1985, Minister Jones urged the management of LCCC to submit the names of those declared redundant to the Finance Ministry before or by December 10, 1985.

Mr. Dennis noted that although the action was taken prior to the Head of State's pronouncement, it was necessitated by the financial constraints the corporation was facing at the time, coupled with the fact that it was overstaffed.

He pointed out that with the retrenchment of the 93 employees, LCCC is now left with only 29 workers among whom are four drivers and five watchmen, noting that besides the figure there are about 200 labourers working on the plantations of the corporation in the various counties, but are not on the payroll of the LCCC.

He explained that even though the management of LCCC carried out the retrenchment before the November 22 pronouncement by the Head of State, the corporation would at present find it difficult to carry out any such exercise again "because the number of employees remaining here now is very small."

Mr. Dennis added that if the management of LCCC should declare redundant some of the "limited employees," the productivity of the corporation will drop considerably, thus imposing undue hardship on the management.

"We are now operating with the minimum staff of 20 productive employees, four drivers, and five watchmen, and thus we cannot afford to go below that," he explained.

Mr. Dennis pointed out that the management of LCCC is doing everything within its reach to ensure that those retrenched get their benefits, adding, "we are waiting for government to give us the green light."

He quoted the Labour Law as stating that employees declared redundant should be entitled to one month of their salaries for each year they served the corporation.

He said in addition they should be paid one month in lieu of notice by virtue of their redundancy, but noted "I don't know how the government is going to do it."

Mr. Dennis stated however that the management of LCCC recently held a meeting with the redundant employees to inform them about the efforts being made to ensure that they get their benefits.

New Contract Revitalizes Corporation

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 9 Dec 85 p 8

[Text] The Liberia Coffee and Cocoa Corporation (LCCC) has got a "first aid shot" for its revitalization with the signing of an \$835,000 contract with the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC).

The LCCC, which was established few years ago as a subsidiary of LPMC, is reported to have gone down the drain in recent months due to lack of funds to carry out its production activities effectively.

However, reports said the production capacity of the corporation is moving to its highest peak as a result of the funds availed to it by LPMC.

Mr. Charles T.H. Dennis, Jr., Managing Director of LCCC, said in an interview with our reporter last Thursday that the contract to revitalize the corporation was signed in September of this year between the Boards of Directors of LCCC and LPMC.

According to Mr. Dennis, LCCC is to operate with the funds on a one year experimental basis, while LPMC would be assessing and evaluating the performance of LCCC during the same period.

Mr. Dennis noted that if the performance of LCCC yields positive results, LPMC would take the initiative of infusing more capital into LCCC in order to make it more viable.

He explained that the corporation lost the harvest last year because funds were not available to maintain the farms.

He added that in the face of the situation, a letter came from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs suggesting the complete closure of LCCC because the corporation was not making profits.

Mr. Dennis said as a result, LCCC was left out of the 1985/86 fiscal budget which was passed few months ago by government.

He pointed out that it was for this reason that the Boards of Directors of LCCC and LPMC held a number of meetings at which time the contract for the funds given to the corporation was signed.

"These are the funds that we are now operating with to sustain the growth and development of the corporation," Mr. Dennis added.

He pointed out that with the available funds, the management of LCCC is presently rehabilitating all its plantations, and carrying out the harvesting of the crops on the various farms for marketing.

He said there is hope that the 1986 crop harvesting season would be fruitful, and that LCCC will be able to maintain the purpose for which it was established.

/13104

CSO: 3400/723

LIBERIA

ARMY REORGANIZATION SLATED TO OCCUR BEFORE INAUGURATION

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 5 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has taken strong steps designed to restore discipline in the Armed Forces of Liberia and re-organize the entire army before the inauguration in January.

Announcing this in his first press conference yesterday following the November 12 abortive invasion, the Minister of Defense, General Gray D. Allison, directed Commanding General Rudolph Kolako that all commanders of the various units and section leaders conduct general muster at their command headquarters tomorrow at 9 a.m. for complete accountability and forward results of the muster to the army headquarters.

He strongly warned that any soldier or soldiers who are not on the grounds and physically mustered, with the exception of the unit assigned at the FM Station from the First Battalion, will be dismissed from the Armed Forces of Liberia.

General Allison who gave the order in the presence of Commanding General Kolakov and commanders of the various units at the press conference at the Defense Ministry yesterday, said all soldiers assigned to government officials and individuals are immediately relieved and should report to their commanders for duty. He said government officials and individuals should be protected by security officers and not soldiers.

He also directed that all army officers and enlisted men not engaged in the search for rebels and were issued weapons on the morning of November 12 should turn in their weapons to the Arsenal Commander without delay.

The Defense Minister said it has been observed that soldiers assigned to the various checkpoints are in the habit of demanding money by holding people at gunpoint, "which is outright violation of their mission to search for rebels."

"Hereafter, soldiers receiving money from civilians while on duty will be severely punished," General Allison warned.

He said checking of vehicles from 4 p.m. forgetting that the curfew has been extended to 10 p.m. causes obstruction in the flow of traffic.

Minister Allison also used the occasion to strongly warn civilians and "our foreign friends" to keep off the streets during curfew hours. He said anyone found in the street a minute after 10 p.m. will be severely dealt with.

He also ordered that civilians wearing army uniforms under the pretext that they are soldiers should desist from such practices because, as he put it, "when caught, they will be disciplined according to military law."

Concluding, Minister Allison expressed thanks and appreciation "to the loyal and gallant men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia for their brilliant and excellent performance in defending this country and by destroying the wicked plans of former Commanding General Thomas G. Quiwonkpa, and redeeming our country from chaos."

/9317

CSO: 3400/725

LIBERIA

MILITARY HOUSING CONTRACT SIGNED FOR BONG COUNTY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense is to shortly begin constructing 13 military housing units in Camp Jackson in Bong County at the cost of \$2.1 million.

The agreement to kick off the housing project was signed yesterday between the Defense Ministry and two local construction firms.

Minister Allison signed on behalf of his ministry while the president of the Liberia Engineering Firm, Mr George Bejany, and Mr Salim C. Houssainy, acting manager of the Kamil and Homidan Construction firm, signed for their companies. Both firms are expected to undertake the project.

Minister Allison said at the signing ceremony, which was held at the Defense Ministry, that the \$2.1 million project brings to about \$12 million received from the U.S. Government this year as part of a loan to improve the living conditions of the Liberian men and women in arms.

He said the totals military housing program is estimated at some \$43.5 million which is being shouldered by the U.S. Government.

Minister Allison then lauded the Chief of the U.S. Military Mission in Liberia, Col Ray Vejar and his staff for the continuous interest manifested in all of the Armed Forces of Liberia programs, especially its housing scheme.

Col Vejar who was also present at the occasion, briefly told the Defense Ministry staff that his government is happy to identify with the needs and programs of the AFL. He said he looks forward to additional U.S. assistance to the Liberian Army in the near future.

The Assistance Minister of Defense for Civil Works, Col Stephen Blayee who was also present at the ceremony, earlier told top military brass that the units, when completed, will house about 104 officers and enlisted men.

Also present at the occasion were Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Henry S. Dubar, Capt Anthony P. Togba, Deputy Defense Minister for Administration and officials of the U.S. Military Mission.

/9317

CSO: 3400/725

LIBERIA

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF DUBAR ON SENIOR OFFICER BEHAVIOR

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 10 Dec 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Army Chief of Staff, Lt Gen Henry S. Dubar, has frowned on some army officers who, he said, should have gathered at the Barclay Training Center on the morning of November 12 to provide leadership and give command to junior officers and other soldiers by organizing them to take up arms and fight in defense of the country.

He said because of the failure of these officers to do so, junior officers and other soldiers were left alone with no one to take command from, leaving them to take command from the rebels, "with the hope of being recognized by the so-called Patriotic Forces if they were successful in their wicked plans."

"It is painful to note that those were officers and men who have been trained in psychological warfare and should have been the ones to persuade the junior officers and men not to be intimidated or frightened by the radio announcement of the so-called Patriotic Forces under the command of the late General Quiwonkpa, but to fight until the last man die," General Dubar pointed out.

He was addressing the special and general staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia at the Ministry of Defense yesterday, where he extended special congratulations to the officers and men of the Executive Mansion Guard and the First Battalion on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, for the able manner in which they fought to protect the life of the Head of State and that of his family and defend the state.

Noting that the officers and men of these two battalions have proven that they were mindful of the oath taken during their entry into the military service, General Dubar told them that "on November 12, 1985, you demonstrated unquestioning obedience, for which we are very grateful. Your gallant action will forever be remembered in the history of this country and generations yet unborn will be told the story of your valor," he said.

General Dubar said in his capacity as Chief of Staff and in consultation with the Defense Minister, he will recommend to the Head of State that after the completion of the muster being carried on, the officers and men of the

Executive Mansion Guard and the First Battalion be promoted, and that "these brave soldiers be decorated for their valor and bravery."

He said he would also recommend that a statue or monument be erected in honour of Dr Samuel K. Doe in memory of his "dedicated service to the nation and his determination to ensure a stable and peaceful society; and that the immediate family or the next of kin "of our comrades who fought and died on that day receive 100 percent of their salary for their natural life, so that this will serve as an incentive to other soldiers to render better service to the country."

In conclusion, the Chief of Staff said he would further recommend that a memorial service be held at the Armed Forces Chapel "in memory of our fallen comrades in arms," and that an evening parade be held at the BTC "in honour of the gallant men of the EMC and First Battalion who defended our independence, providing liberty and justice for all Liberians."

Speaking on behalf of Col Moses Wright, Commander of the First Battalion, the Commander of the Executive Mansion Guard, Brigadier General Edward Smith, thanked the Chief of Staff for the encouraging words said about the performance of the two battalions on November 12.

Gen Smith said soldiers are not politicians and it is their duty to defend the nation when the need arises. He assured that they would continue to uphold the oath of their office and vowed that they would always be prepared to defend the Head of State and the country at all cost.

/9317

CSO: 3400/725

REUNION

BRIEFS

RELATIONS REESTABLISHED WITH CHINA--After a freeze of no less than 24 years, the Chinese communist party and its counterpart in Reunion, have re-established relations. The Reunion party leader, Paul Verges, accompanied by his son Laurent and an official of the party's youth wing, Ary Yee-Chong-Tchi-Kan, has just spent 12 days in China. On his return to Saint-Denis Mr Verges paid tribute to Chinese pragmatism, as reflected in the creation of special economic zones and the growth of joint venture companies. I.O.N.--For the Chinese this trip marks a new success for Beijing, which is showing a revival of interest in this area of the Indian Ocean. In only a few months China has had visits from the leader of the Mouvement Militant Mauricien, Paul Berenger, followed by presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar, while last month the Chinese vice-premier, Tian Jiyan, was in Kenya. At the end of October a delegation from the Chinese communist party led by the deputy director of international relations department, Jiang Guanghua, also spend a week in the Seychelles. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Dec 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/756

SEYCHELLES

HEALTH PROTOCOL WITH PRC SIGNED

Victoria NATION in English 28 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE People's Republic of China is to help Seychelles with its manpower needs in the medical field, following the signing at the Botanical Gardens yesterday of the first health protocol between the two countries.

By this protocol, which was signed by the Principal Secretary for Health, Mrs Marie-Pierre Lloyd, and the outgoing Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, Mrs Yu Bing, China is to provide Seychelles with two general practitioners, two dentists and a radiologist for an initial period of two years.

Speaking after the signing ceremony at the Ministry of Health yesterday afternoon, Mrs Lloyd said that China had taken giant steps in the prevention of diseases and promotion of health, and Seychelles had much to learn from the Chinese experience in making primary health care accessible to the people.

"One of our main constraints in achieving this objective is that of manpower," Mrs Lloyd

said, adding that by this agreement China would thus assist Seychelles in reaching its health goals.

Noting that the protocol was only the beginning of a relationship in the field of health, Mrs Lloyd said, "On the basis of the existing good and friendly relations between our two countries, both at the party and government levels, we have no doubt that this new relationship will be a lasting one."

The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires noted that as developing countries, Seychelles and China attached great importance to the people's health and it was to their benefit that such cooperation was being carried out.

China has also provided Seychelles with technical assistance in other areas, including gymnastics coaches for the Polytechnic, mushroom experts for the Ministry of National Development, and embroidery instructors for the former Seychelles Women's Association.

/9317
CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

PRC MISSION ENDS VISIT

Victoria NATION in English 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts]

THE independent manner in which Seychelles determines its policies according to its own needs and judgement of domestic and international circumstances came in for praise from the Chinese Communist Party goodwill mission that left for home on Saturday night.

Summing up a week's visit that included a series of talks with Seychelles People's Progressive Front leaders and visits to political, economic and social enterprises and institutions, the leader of the four-strong CCP delegation, Mr Jiang Guanghua, said on Saturday, "However big or small a country is, it is important for it to be independent, to have self-determination in making its domestic and external policies and in judging international affairs."

China therefore "highly appreciated" Seychelles' non-aligned stance and its call for the Indian Ocean to be turned into a Zone of Peace. "We firmly support your just stand," said Mr Jiang, the deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

He then noted that the SPPF's and the Seychelles Government's national development plans were adapted to local conditions and needs. "We should learn from this attitude of doing things according to the facts of one's country," Mr Jiang said.

The result was that the people of Seychelles had made great strides in all sectors. "There is a stable political situation in Seychelles," Mr Jiang noted.

The Chinese delegation was especially impressed with the fact that Seychelles was receiving as many tourists as the number of its population, that the islands had become self-sufficient in pork and chicken in less than three years, and that the improvement in the people's living standards was so evident for all to see.

On party matters, Mr Jiang described his visit as a great success and said the talks had shown a common desire to further develop the deep friendship between the two parties and peoples.

Mr Jiang described the SPPF as "a party of vitality and vigour" because its district cadres not only had to perform their duties in their spare time after work, but also had to rely on the voluntary spirit of members and of the population in general to get things done.

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CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

SOVIET DEVELOPMENT AID REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 30 Nov 85 p 1

[Text]

SEYCHELLES is to receive another R33 million worth of cement and fuel from the Soviet Union over the next two years as a gift towards the development of these islands.

A protocol signed at National House yesterday morning by Mrs Danielle de Ste Jorre, the Principal Secretary for Planning and External Relations, and Mr Boris Chichkin, the USSR's trade representative for the Southwest Indian Ocean, provides for 5,000 tonnes of cement, 5,000 tonnes of diesel fuel and 2,500 tonnes of motor petrol to be delivered next year.

These will be followed in 1987 by similar quantities of diesel fuel and petrol. The total value of the donation is \$5 million.

Also present at the signing was Mr Mikhail Orlov, the Soviet Ambassador to Seychelles.

Since 1983, these islands have been receiving donations of development material and equipment worth some R46 million from the USSR. These include various kinds of fuel, heavy construction equipment and spare parts, cement and metal sheets.

Over the past two months Seychelles has discussed details of a R20-million aid package with Britain and another R28 million worth of cooperation with the European Community, signed accords covering R20 million worth of aid from Greece, and received or discussed other development assistance from France, Bulgaria, and Cuba.

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CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

SOVIETS TO AID SET UP EMERGENCY HOSPITAL UNIT

Victoria NATION in English 6 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A much improved, 24-hour emergency and casualty unit will go into operation at Victoria Hospital early next year when a special team of four Soviet doctors arrive in the country. This will release community doctors, who now have to take turns on night duty at the unit, to give all their attention to patients in the districts, thus improving health care at that level also.

The Soviet doctors are expected in Seychelles in about two months, following the signing yesterday of a technical assistance agreement by Health Minister Esme Jumeau and Soviet Ambassador to Victoria, Mikhail Orlov (photo).

Mr Jumeau said at the signing yesterday afternoon that the USSR had been instrumental in developing the concept of primary health care.

"Not only do we believe that health care is the world's biggest chance of enriching the lives of the people through good health, but that in Seychelles it is the ideal solution to our health problems," Mr Jumeau said.

Referring to the work the Soviet team would do, Mr Jumeau said that the relief of pain and suffering by any human being was priceless, especially in an emergency situation which was always accompanied by stress and anxiety.

Ambassador Orlov described the agreement as just a first step in Seychellois-Soviet cooperation in the medical field, which also included the training of doctors in the USSR. Meanwhile, Seychelles had achieved much success in protecting and promoting the health of its people in a relatively short time.

"I have never seen such progress in health care in so short a time in any other country," Mr Orlov said.

At present doctors based in the districts take turns on night duty at the emergency unit at Victoria Hospital. This entitles them to a day off the next day with the result that patients in the districts are without a doctor for that time.

A senior health official said after the signing that the

emergency unit was therefore affected whenever district doctors went on leave or themselves fell sick.

Another aspect of the unit that will be substantially improved with the arrival of the Soviet team is that at present the doctors manning it are general practitioners without any special training in this field.

The Soviet team, on the other hand, specialises in such work and between them will keep the emergency unit running round the clock. One of the doctors will be a surgeon traumatologist who specialises in treating victims of accidents and shock, while the others will be a cardiologist and two general practitioners. The team will initially be here for two years.

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CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

SOVIET FILM WEEK LAUNCHED

Victoria NATION in English 10 Dec 85 p 2

[Text]

"DURING my first early years I could still feel the immediate effects of the patriotic war... my father took part in it from the first to the last day. He was lucky he got out alive...

"Twenty million others were not so lucky."

Thus did director Alexei Simonov introduce his film "Le Détachement" (The Unit), which was played at the National Theatre Hall at Mont Fleuri on Saturday night to launch a week of Soviet films around Mahé.

**Cultural
cooperation**

Speaking before members of the SPPF Central Committee, senior Education and Information officials and other guests, Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Orlov hailed the event as another development in cultural cooperation between Seychelles and the USSR.

Joining Mr Simonov at the showing was Olga Bitiukova, the star of "Cargaison Sans Marquage", another film being played during the week.

Speaking before "Le deta-

chement" was shown, Mr Simonov explained: "One cannot not think about years of war. I couldn't avoid making such a film." He said the film was partly in black and white because "death and feat cannot be coloured".

"Le détachement" is about six young soldiers caught unawares in a Lithuanian forest by the start of the Second World War. Joined by a driver, a young Lithuanian and a deserter who overcame his cowardice, the band fought their way through German forces in an effort to reach Soviet lines. Only one of them makes it.

Other films being played around the island during the week are "Un Amour du Temps de Guerre" and "Le Retour de l'Orbite".

The films are being played at Baie Lazare, Grand'Anse, Bel Ombre, Anse Boileau and Anse Etoile (see advertisements page).

They come a week after five Algerian films were shown around the districts.

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CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

VICTORIA YACHT BASIN TO JOIN HODOUL INLETS

Victoria NATION in English 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

WORK has begun in the Victoria yacht basin to join together the two Hodoul islets to create enough land for a top creole restaurant and other tourism facilities. This is yet another project involving the Belgian dredger *Marco Polo*, which on Monday finished working on other contracts off Providence.

An excavator was landed on one of the two islets on Monday to dig up the shallow areas around them so as to build an embankment. This will be filled in by the *Marco Polo*, now anchored off the commercial port, with some 4,000 to 5,000 cubic metres of material dredged up from other parts of the yacht basin.

An engineer has announced that to prevent damage to the fragile-looking islets, the dredger will regulate its pumps to ease the pressure in its huge discharge pipes.

The *Marco Polo* returned to the commercial port area after spending 12 days reclaiming land off Providence. However, the dredging company which owns the *Marco Polo*, Jan de Nul, and the Government have

decided to shelve plans for other reclamation works north of the international airport and at La Retraite, Anse Etoile, because of technical and financial problems.

The dredger has stockpiled enough material off Providence to be used by local companies to build the causeway to Victoria. As the water in the area was too shallow for the dredger to be able to come close to shore, the *Marco Polo* had to start stockpiling the material 1.1 kilometres off the coast, working its way inwards. The reclaimed land jutting out to sea off Providence covers one-third of the distance from Mahé to Cerf Island.

A dredging engineer said that in one day alone, the *Marco Polo* pumped some 50,000 cubic metres of fill material from the seabed. Over two kilometres of discharge pipes were laid at the Providence reclamation project.

The *Marco Polo* costs some R18,000 per hour and consumes up to 45 tonnes of diesel a day.

Although some of the projects along the East Coast have

been shelved, both the government and the dredging company are satisfied with the amount of new land reclaimed from the sea so far. The *Marco Polo* arrived in Seychelles six months ago to originally reclaim additional land in the harbour to extend the fishing and commercial ports.

Making maximum use of the huge dredger while it was here, the government spent another R12 million to reclaim other large areas off Plaisance and Providence, and to deepen the entrance to Victoria Harbour off Ste Anne.

The East Coast Project planners believe the money has been well spent. A project spokesman explained that although plans to create additional land off Le Rocher had been abandoned, the total area gained from the sea off Plaisance more than covered the proposed reclamation further south.

After joining the Hodoul islets in the yacht basin, the *Marco Polo* will remain in Port Victoria for some time, doing repairs and taking stock of its equipment, before sailing away.

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CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

WORK STARTS ON DISTRICT FISH COLLECTION CENTRES

Victoria NATION in English 5 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

WORK on the Seychelles Marketing Board's fish collection centres has started in three districts on Mahé, to be followed in future in eight other areas of the island and on Praslin and La Digue.

Fish collection centres are now being built at Bel Ombre, Cascade and Glacis where existing markets are being converted.

"The aim of these centres is to decentralise the buying of fish in the country," Mr Jacquelin Lablache, the Manager of the SMB Fish Division, explained yesterday.

The reorganisation of Seychelles' demersal fishing sector calls for fishermen, based in small district ports, to do nothing but catch fish in better equipped, more comfortable and safer boats. All marketing and distribution is to be the responsibility of the SMB Fish Division.

District fishermen will sell their catch to the SMB at the nearest fish collection centre. The SMB will buy all the fish brought in and gut and clean

them at the collection centres before they are distributed, via a central unit now being built in Victoria, around the country. The fish will then be sold in special district shops in the same way as meat, vegetables and fruit.

Thus, in future fishermen will not have to worry about whether they are going to be able to sell their catch, what prices they will get and whether the fish will go bad on their hands if there is a glut.

Altogether, 11 centres will be built, the others on Mahé being at La Retraite, Anse aux Pins, Anse Royale, Anse à la Mouche and Port Glacis. There will be two others at Baie Ste Anne and Grand Anse on Praslin and one at La Passe, La Digue.

The main objectives and functions of the Fish Division of the SMB include organising the efficient collection and distribution of fish of a high quality, as well as ensuring a constant and regular supply of fish for the local market at fair prices and a reasonable income for fishermen.

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CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

INCREASED TUNA CATCH REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 27 Nov 85 p 1

[Text]

THE amount of tuna caught in the Western Indian Ocean in the first nine months of 1985 by foreign vessels licensed in Seychelles rose by 37 per cent on the same period last year to over 75,500 tonnes.

According to the Seychelles Tuna Fishery Bulletin for the third quarter of 1985, the fishing during July-September this year was better than in the same period during 1984 and, contrary to past experience, better than in the first and second quarter of the year.

The bulletin, published by the Seychelles Fishing Authority, notes that since commercial purse seiner operations began in 1982, catch rates have been high during the first quarter, then have declined progressively during the second and third quarters due to the weather conditions of the inter-monsoon and the Southeast Monsoon periods.

This year, however, catch rates during the first quarter

were low, due largely to bad weather during February, remained at roughly the same level for the second quarter, then increased during the third quarter.

Excellent catches of skipjack were taken during September north of the Seychelles EEZ, the bulletin says. The average catch rate for September, determined from data collected from 15 vessels that had returned to port by the 31st, was 29 tonnes per day.

Sixty-two per cent (over 47,000 tonnes) of the tuna caught by the seiners were yellowfin with skipjack making up another 37 per cent. Other species of tuna caught were bigeye and albacore.

Of the 33 purse seiners in the Western Indian Ocean in September (36 in September, 1984), 22 were French, seven were Spanish, one was from the Ivory Coast, another was registered in the UK, a third in Panama and the fourth was

Mauritian.

The biggest number of foreign purse seiners to be licensed in Seychelles was 49 from last December to February this year.

One vessel had caught over 4,000 tonnes of tuna by the end of September, over a thousand tonnes more than any other boat.

There were also 13 longliners licensed in Seychelles in September with their total transshipment up to the end of the month consisting of 4,000 tonnes of yellowfin, bigeye, marlin and shark.

Also in September, a gill-net vessel began trials in Seychelles waters, using nets 15 metres deep and, when set together, covering several kilometres. The trials were to continue until November with an SFA observer aboard the vessel collecting detailed research data on the ship's movements, fishing effort and success.

/9317

CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

LA DIGUE BOATYARD LAUNCHES FISHING VESSEL

Victoria NATION in English 13 Dec 85 p 2

[Text]

THE biggest and most advanced demersal fishing vessel yet built in Seychelles was launched on Wednesday evening at the l'Union Estate boatyard on La Digue.

The 20.5-metre schooner, painted in the national colours of red, white and green, is now waiting for a high tide to take it over the reef into deeper water. It is fitted with a 160-horsepower engine and refrigerated holds, capable of preserving up to 25 tonnes of fish, but its two masts still have to be mounted.

Operations to launch the 50-tonne vessel began at low tide on Wednesday evening when a tractor began towing the schooner into the water. Men employed by Boatbuilders Ltd — which runs the La Digue and Praslin boatyards — and other helpers laboured late into the night to push the vessel further out on its launching cradle.

But at 4 a.m. yesterday morning, the high tide and empty fuel drums fastened underneath the vessel to give it more bouyancy in the shallow water off the boatyard were not enough to lift the schooner from its cradle.

A new attempt will be made this morning to tow the vessel, which has a draught of some two metres, to La Passe.

Multiple purposes

Although the vessel has been designed for multiple purposes, Boatbuilders General Manager Grégoire Payet said on Wednesday that it would be used mostly for fishing. Built to give much more comfort and safety at sea than any other demersal vessel yet built in Seychelles, this first model of a new generation of fishing boats may attract more Seychellois to the profession, especially young men who aspire to a career at sea.

Stretching over 20 metres, the schooner is far more spacious than the 10-metre single-mast boats which are currently in use and sometimes crammed with up to 10 men for trips to far-away fishing banks.

The vessel launched on Wednesday also has a modern kitchen using gas cookers and where food can be cooked in all types of weather. The sleeping quarters in the bow are away from the sections where fish will be stored and each carved bunk

has an overhead lamp and its own locked cupboard. Proper toilet and shower facilities are also available.

Sophisticated navigational aids such as radars and radios have also been installed.

But although twice as long as the small schooners currently in use, the vessel is expected to carry only about a dozen men on long fishing expeditions.

The comfortable conditions aboard the new generation of fishing boats were planned to make fishing a more exciting profession, especially for young people, Mr Payet said. Since Seychelles wanted to develop its fisheries into a key economic ac-

tivity, then fishing as an occupation had to be made more appealing, he said.

A second vessel of exactly the same design is getting its first coat of paint and a third schooner is halfway through construction.

The boat launched on Wednesday is the second schooner to come from the l'Union boatyard after the *Argo*, a much bigger inter-island vessel, was completely rebuilt there last year.

Three years after the construction of the boatyard, Boatbuilders Ltd is reorganising its operations to receive new orders and start work on the repair of other vessels.

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CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

DREDGER RECLAIMS LAND OFF MAHE'S EAST COAST

Victoria NATION in English 23 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

WITH less than three weeks remaining before the *Marco Polo* completes its contracts, a government engineer yesterday expressed satisfaction at the amount of new land the Belgian dredger has reclaimed from the sea off Mahe's east coast.

The dredger is presently positioned off Providence, four kilometres south of Victoria, to reclaim yet another new piece of land and to stockpile material for the construction of a permanent offshore causeway as part of the East Coast Project.

Construction of the causeway, which will link the Providence quarry to Victoria and later be turned into a modern public road, is expected to start in a week's time. It will be built by the Special Projects Unit (SPU) and other local contractors.

The *Marco Polo* has up to the first week of December to finish its dredging contracts. It will spend some five days off Providence before sailing to Cascade, north of the international airport, to reclaim another piece of land.

The government engineer overseeing the reclamation and construction aspects of the R300-million East Coast Project also announced that plans to fill in an area at Le Rocher have been abandoned to make way for other priorities.

From Cascade, the dredger will move to La Retraite, Anse Etoile, to fill in another small area.

The *Marco Polo* started dredging operations in Victoria Harbour in August, originally to increase the combined areas of the fishing and commercial ports to three times their previous size. Jan de Nul, the Belgian operators of the dredger, were later awarded additional contracts to fill in an even bigger area, of some 25 hectares, off Plaisance and to deepen the approach to Victoria Harbour off Ste Anne island.

Ministry of Planning and External Relations engineer declared yesterday afternoon that the dredging works were progressing well on time and stated that the money spent on the reclamation was a worth-while investment.

"I think we've created new land the cheapest way," he said, adding that nevertheless, the country would not be satisfied with the additional space. "We've used up all the flat land that was available along the east coast," the engineer explained.

He recalled that only a dozen years ago, the sea off Victoria reached up to the l'Esplanade and the land reclaimed from the sea in the area had soon been used up by the stadium, playing fields, buildings, a modern port, new roads, parks and gardens, and other facilities.

When the *Marco Polo* completes its dredging contracts in December, it will have added over 70 hectares of new land to the east coast.

The land reclaimed at the fishing port is already being put to use. John Howards, the civil contractor for the extension of the fishing and commercial ports, has started building new quays and other berthing

facilities for fishing fleets and inter-island schooners.

SPU, the local contractor responsible to deliver rock material to the sites, is presently transporting some 1,000 tonnes of granite a week.

A project spokesman said the temporary causeway built from Le Chantier to Plaisance would become very busy as from next week when the SPU's huge lorries would speed up deliveries.

The spokesman has warned the public that because of the heavy traffic, it is not safe to be on the causeway or in any other area where heavy work is in progress.

The spokesman issued the warning after a man employed on the project was seriously injured earlier this week when one of the big lorries accidentally reversed into him. The man is recovering in hospital.

The spokesman pointed out, however, that although the East Coast operations involve heavy and dangerous work, there have so far been no injuries.

/9317
CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

COSETRAM ACQUIRES REFRIGERATED CARGO SHIP

Victoria NATION in English 9 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' newly-formed maritime transport parastatal, the Compagnie Seychelloise de Transport Maritime (COSETRAM), has acquired the country's first ocean-going refrigerated cargo ship, now loading tuna in Port Victoria for its maiden voyage under the national flag.

The 1,826-tonne *Pêcheur Breton*, wholly-owned by COSETRAM, was bought from the Armement Coopératif Finistérien for three million francs. Before the purchase of the 29-year-old reefer (short for refrigerated ship in maritime parlance), Seychelles' largest ocean-going vessel was the *Cinq Juin*, a freighter of 360-tonne capacity serving the outer islands.

Mr Jacquelin Lablache, a member of the COSETRAM Board of Directors, said yesterday the acquisition of the *Pêcheur Breton* was the biggest step in the development of Sey-

chelles' maritime transport capabilities. He said that as a country developing its fisheries, it was necessary for Seychelles to have its own fleet to transport abroad the resources harvested from the sea.

The acquisition of the *Pêcheur Breton* gives Seychelles a larger share of the benefits from the tuna industry. Last year 90,000 tonnes of fish, mostly tuna, were caught by the foreign fleets operating in the islands' Exclusive Economic Zone and adjoining waters. These were shipped out of Port Victoria in refrigerated ships owned by foreign companies.

The *Pêcheur Breton* can carry 1,600 tonnes of freight in its refrigerated holds to any port in the world, but COSETRAM will use the vessel to transport

dry goods also. For example, the ship is presently loading tuna for Bangkok and will return with rice.

The vessel, which has sailed frequently to Port Victoria during the past two years since Seychelles started shipping tuna abroad, is managed for COSETRAM as part of the fleet of the Compagnie Bretonne de Cargo Frigorifique (COBRECAF), the largest maritime refrigerated carrier operating with the fishing fleets in Port Victoria.

Eleven Seychellois sailors are employed on the *Pêcheur Breton* under French officers, and Mr Lablache hoped the vessel would be able to provide training opportunities also.

COSETRAM intends to enlarge its ocean-going fleet in future, Mr Lablache said.

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CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

LOCALLY-ASSEMBLED TV SETS AVAILABLE

Victoria NATION in English 13 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE first television sets to be assembled locally are expected to go on sale before Christmas, with Electronique (Seychelles) Ltd, another new joint venture involving the government and Mauritian expertise, aiming to produce some 200 of its EVA brand screens by the end of this month.

With Electronique's initial staff of nine (four of them assemblers) having turned out 70 sets in three weeks, the Seychellois personnel have come in for praise from the company's Production Manager, Mr James Dacruz. Mr Dacruz comes from the Mauritian firm Ireland Blyth Ltd (IBL), which holds 40 per cent of the Electronique shares. The rest are owned by the Seychelles Government.

Ireland Blyth is the owner of Blytronics, the maker of the MBLE television sets imported from Mauritius by the Seychelles Electricity Corporation (SEC).

Electronique is based in the former Tropicolor paint factory at Le Rocher until a new plant is built near the central bus station in Victoria next year.

Tropicolor, a private firm, has joined the government and Mauvilac, another Mauritian company, in Penlac, another new joint venture which started manufacturing a wide range of paints last month.

Mr Dacruz said that eventually Electronique would not only assemble, but also manufacture, 100 to 175 television sets a month. When it would move to its new factory in town sometime towards the middle of next year, the company would almost double its workforce to step up production, he said.

The sets now being produced at a rate of five or six a day are put together from parts imported from Mauritius. Only

the wooden cabinets, supplied by Bodco Ltd, are made locally.

The Production Manager said that though most of the workers had some previous knowledge of electronics and all had been trained for two weeks by people from Blytronics, it was as much the enthusiasm of the staff that had seen Electronique off to such a good start.

Impressed

"I personally am very impressed by the Seychellois workers and by the effort put into this company by the government to be able to assemble so many TV sets in just three weeks," Mr Dacruz said. "I am confident that in about 18 months Electronique will have an all-Seychellois workforce."

All locally-assembled television sets will be sold by Works Enterprises Ltd, whose Supplies Division is to open a

showroom on Huteau Lane this month to take over the sale of electronic goods from the SEC.

To make sure the EVA televisions are as good as the MBLE ones from Mauritius, Blytronic's Production Manager spent last week in Seychelles redoing quality controls on every single set assembled yet.

"He was satisfied that the sets assembled here are at least as good as the MBLE ones," Mr Dacruz said.

National Development Minister Jacques Hodoul, who is responsible for industrial development in Seychelles, told the People's Assembly two weeks ago that though a factory had been set up in the country, foreign television sets would continue to be imported to provide the public with a choice of models.

The Ministry estimated that there were some 4,000 sets in the country, Mr Hodoul said, and Electronique was launched to help the 10,000 other families that have not been able to afford a television up to now.

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CSO: 3400/714

SEYCHELLES

AIR SEYCHELLES GETS NEW AIRLINER

Victoria NATION in English 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

IT was a proud day for Seychelles at the international airport early last Saturday morning, as President Albert René stepped down from a huge, gleaming white jetliner — white that is, except for its striking red, white and green tail fin with two tern-like birds soaring across the paintwork, and the words "Air Seychelles" standing out boldly along the top of the fuselage, preceded by the country's flag behind the flight deck. The first aircraft ever to fly international routes emblazoned exclusively in Seychelles' national colours, a 236-seat, wide-bodied Airbus A300, had touched down.

It was fully appropriate that the first passenger to emerge from the first flight of Air Seychelles's new twice-a-weekend European service was the head of state and minister for tourism and transport, President Albert René. Waiting to meet him were members of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee and of the Defence Council, and a jubilant Air Seychelles Chairman, Mr Guy Morel.

Home from the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Nassau, the Bahamas, Mr René told newsmen that the terms of the acquisition of the Airbus leased from Air France under a five-year agreement, were equivalent to Air Seychelles owning its very own jetliner for its flights overseas.

The lease, which calls for the aircraft to fly in the national colours even when being used on other routes between the Seychelles flights, was not like those before when Air Seychelles had to rush into a series of contracts with different airlines to be able to continue flying visitors to those shores, the President said.

"This aircraft is now 'ours'. It is in our national colours. We can use it whenever we want and eventually even the crew will be entirely Seychellois," he said.

Turning to the current state of the tourism industry, Mr René noted that more visitors were arriving to spend more days and more money in Seychelles. "This means we are

getting the type of tourism we want. We are getting visitors who bring in money for our own development," he said.

Full support

The President cautioned, however, that there was still a lot to do, adding that it was important for all Seychellois to fully support the effort being made in the tourism industry as this was where the country was presently getting most of the money it needed to develop other sectors of the economy.

As tourism was a fragile industry, it had to complement other sectors of the economy in the struggle for self-sufficiency and self-reliance, Mr René stressed.

Flight HM 701, arriving from London (Gatwick), Frankfurt and Jeddah, returned to Europe via the same route one and a half hours later with 215 passengers. The second flight

from Europe, HM 703, touched down at 1.15 p.m. yesterday from London, Zurich, Rome and Jeddah and returned eight hours later via the same route.

The wide-bodied A300 has 26 Pearl Class and 210 economy seats placed eight abreast. The introduction of the Airbus on the 13-hour route has been welcomed by passengers for its comfort, more legroom and better cabin luggage arrangement than on previous flights.

Air Seychelles Chairman Guy Morel was also at the airport on Saturday morning to welcome Air France's Vice-President for Planning and Development, Mr Claude Postel, who arrived aboard the Air Seychelles flight for talks with civil aviation authorities in Victoria.

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SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH PRC--Seychelles and the People's Republic of China have established a very firm relationship over the past years and this will no doubt be strengthened even more, the outgoing Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Victoria, Mrs Yu Bing, said yesterday. She was speaking immediately after paying a farewell call on President Albert Rene at State House yesterday morning. Mrs Yu Bing, who is 60, has been her country's Charge d'Affaires to Seychelles since September 1983. She is to be replaced by China's first ambassador to be based in Victoria, Mr Huang Guocia. In a brief declaration to Seychelles Nation at State House, Mrs Yu Bing pointed out that she had watched very closely the country's development and its growing friendship with China. "These I have noted with pleasure," she said. Mrs Yu Bing leaves on Saturday for Beijing to take up a post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 29 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

BRITISH AIRWAYS RETURNS--British Airways announced in Paris that it had intended to resume its flights between Victoria and London next April 1 because of the recovery of the tourist industry in the Seychelles, Agence France-Presse reported. The airline suspended services in March 1983 because they were not profitable enough. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 14 Dec 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/756

SOMALIA

COMMERCE PRIVATISED, PRESIDENT TELLS DJIBOUTI VISITORS

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 6 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Thursday--The President of the Somali Democratic Republic, Jaale Mohamed Siad Barre last night received at the Presidency the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Djibouti, Mr. Siad Ali Kubeish and members of his delegation who were currently visiting the Somali Democratic Republic.

The President expressed his satisfaction with the visit of the delegation and addressed them in clear terms, briefing them on the efforts currently underway in the country in order to boost production and thereby speed up our economic growth.

Following is the full text of the President's address: "Mr. President, Brothers and Friends, the government have completely privatised the Somali Chamber of Commerce and hopes that whatever commercial discussions that took place between you as the two Chambers of Commerce of the two countries will be a milestone in your quest for commercial partnership.

"I wish you well and express to you the sincere hope that the Chamber will help to forge between the two sister countries a healthy realistic and mutually advantageous business partnership. I believe that our two countries have a lot to offer each other in social and economic development, in commercial partnership and in formulating and projecting common ideals of peace and prosperity in our whole Region.

I know President Hassan Guled and I consider him a very dear Brother with whom I know I shall work in utter confidence for the progress and prosperity of our two brother nations. There are difficult times before us. We are surrounded by ranging strife and discord in almost all the Regions of Africa. These difficult times also offer an opportunity to men of good sense and wise vision, men who are prepared to build rather than destroy, men who would reason rather than hate, who would forgive and rise above the pettiness of bitterness. I know President Hassan Guled is one of these men and my place is beside him through whatever the future might bring forth.

"In recent weeks we have been hearing the sound reason from the main capitals of the big powers and as I expressed in my telegram to the Geneva Summit, we welcome that with pleasure and with relief. It is what we were saying all along

and we are glad that others have come to share our views. I declare now before you that Somalia's dispute with some of its neighbours had not been solved, we shall unilaterally defuse on our side so that our energy and our meagre resources could be used for the important purpose of economic and social development, so that our poor peoples could be fed, housed and clothed. In many local seminars held in Mogadishu in recent weeks I have rededicated the party and government to a renewed effort to improve the standards of the economy and to increase productivity. The privatisation of our Chamber of Commerce was part of that new policy; to introduce in the country a mixed economy where the private and public sectors would compliment each other in the service of the nation. I say then good luck to both of you, the private sector, and us as the public sector. May we succeed in bringing our ideals to fruition. In any case let us build in this Region an oasis of peace, of fruitful labour and of tranquility. Let us become a sobering example for those tormented by strife and show them that peace and constructive industry which it makes possible, are worth any price.

Please convey my fraternal greetings to President Hassan Guled and bon voyage.

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SOMALIA

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS NEW BUDGET

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Mogadishu, Thursday--The Minister of Finance, Jaalle Mohamed Sheikh Osman, disclosed that the new budget of 1986 based on the political and economic strategy of the country has been turned to the economic and finance restructuring programme that was implemented early this year.

Briefing reporters from the Information Ministry this week at his office on the new budget, the Minister stated that the budget has been based on the programme, which aims at increasing production and free trade, because the economy of the country increased by 4%, agricultural production rose by 23% and inflation reduced thereby strengthening the Somali Shilling.

The Minister of Finance said that the budget of 1986 amounts to 11,757,777,209 Somali shillings of which 9.645,182,399 has been allocated for normal activities while 2,112,594,810 is earmarked for development. In addition another 13 billion Somali shillings equivalent to 275 million US Dollars from foreign aid has also been allocated for the development of agriculture, livestock, minerals and water, communication, marine resources and general services.

Jaale Mohamed Sheikh Osman added that of the 13 billion Somali Shillings development assistance approved for Somalia in Paris conference, 6 billion Somali Shillings is in the form of loan 7 billion is grant in aid.--Sonna.

[Page 2]

[Editorial: "The New Budget"]

[Text] The Minister of Finance, Jaale Mohamed Sheikh Osman, has recently disclosed that the new budget of 1986 based on the political and economic strategy of the country has been turned to the economic and financial restructuring programme that was implemented early this year.

Briefing reporters from the Information Ministry last week at his office on the new budget, the Minister revealed that the 1986 budget has been based on a programme which aims at increasing productivity and free trade. This economic move is part of the government efforts to activate the country's economic performance by enhancing its productive capacity and heavily investing in its vital productive sectors.

On the current economic performance of the country, the finance Minister, stated that Somalia is in a comfortable position in relation to other African countries which face economic crisis due to the adversary conditions of the global financial system. The economy of the country increased by 4% agricultural production rose by 23% and inflation reduced thereby strengthening the Somali Shilling and business stagnation eased substantially in a desperate gamble to boast the national economy.

Jaale Mohamed Sheikh Osman, said that the budget of 1986, amounts to 11,757,777,209 Somali Shillings of which 9,645,182,399 has been allocated for normal activities, while 2,112,594,810 is earmarked for development. In addition another 13 billion Somali Shillings equivalent to 275 million US Dollar from Foreign aid has also been allocated for development of agriculture, livestock, minerals and water, communication, marine resources and general services. Of this 13 billion Somali Shillings six billion is in the form of loan, while 7 billion is grant in aid.

To put it in a nutshell, the finance Minister is optimistic that inflation will be minimized and the country will be in a better position in the near future if the current government strategy is implemented as scheduled.

CSO: 3400/755

SOMALIA

SINO-SOMALI FRIENDSHIP DAY MARKED

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 13 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] December 15th of every year marks a worthy day of deep friendship which prevailed for a long time between the two sister nations of China and Somalia.

Although the official friendly relationship between China and Somalia was established immediately after independence in 1960s, there was a historical linkage existing between the two countries which dates back to the 14th Century. At that time a Chinese expedition team led by an Admiral named Cheng He (Zhenghe) who arrived at the beautiful coastal cities of Mogadishu, Brava and Merca. They had exchanged many local products like tortoise shells, ostrich feathers, egg shells and frankincense with that of their Chinese origin like porcelain, pots, clothes beads. A supporting evidence of reference to this is available at the Somali National Museum and also with the Chinese government.

From that time onwards they have been having constant contacts and knowledge about the African continent, particularly the Somali coastal cities.

From the stand point of the Chinese they strive to develop and cooperate with the people of the Third World. In comparison to the Western world China itself is a country which will continue to be a developing one for years to come. They help developing nations unconditionally so they could uplift their economy.

It is not fair to belittle Chinese aid by arguing that they sought a political aim. I can say this is true of all economic donors regardless of their ideological background and status.

However what distinguishes the Chinese from any other economic donor to the Third World is her standing principle and character of believing "an aid given to nation should not bring an economic profit to the donors". It is hard and shame for a Chinese to give in one hand and take on the other. But it is the character of many economic donors to benefit from their offer.

In addition to the outstanding principle of giving loans without interest, the Chinese terms of repayment is more favourable than any other country. In the cost of relatively large loans the Chinese has made a habit period of 10 years grace, beginning from the day the project in question is completed. Also their technicians and experts are paid in accordance to the salary of the workers of the recipient country or it is very far less than any other donor.

The behaviour of the workers is better than anything else, said former Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Abdulrahman Mohamed Babu. They know only what they were told to do. It was on the Uhuru railway line which the Chinese came brought to the continent of Africa when all Western countries denied and condemned the plan of constructing this Trans East African railway line (Tanzanian-Zambian Freedom Railway).

In the 1970s alone China had made available to 29 African nations an objective aid amounting US\$ 3,34 million (Wolfgang Bartke 1975).

It is hard for me to pass without mentioning the Chinese historically recorded constructions and cooperative projects for the Somali nation since independence which Chou En Lai has paved the way on his grant visit to Mogadishu in 1964, which has opened the modern relation of the two sisterly nations.

From the inception of freedom in 1960 upto now the Chinese donation is flowing to the National Theatre in Mogadishu 1965. The 1400 Km. Beled Weyne, Burao asphalt road project 1971. The Cigarettes and Match Factory at Mogadishu 1971.

The Jowhar Rice and Tobacco experimental project 1967, completed Fanole project, the well drilling in Beled Weyne, Hargeisa, Baydhawo and Galkayo 1969 -- 71 etc. (The date is when agreement and Protocol was signed).

All this and many more immemorial and re others, including Benadir Hospital, Mogadishu stadium and Dudunleh project, a river water diversion project costing 90 million Somali Shillings. The project comprising of a 10 kilometer canal a dam and a bridge has been implemented with the cooperation of a Chinese company and it is intended to divert the excess water of the Shabelle River to avoid flooding and at the same time help make use of the water during the winter when the river dwindles. All these projects were done by the Chinese for the Somali People honestly. Every project ignited by them is functioning healthy.

It was the Chinese who came to Somalia repeated the same friendly and healthy visits during the independence which was opened by Chou En Lai. Therefore, the historical contacts and visits was not one-sided. There were Somali experts and students who used to visit China in exchange and response to the bilateral expeditions.

In conclusion I hope this close friendly cooperation between China and Somalia to flourish and strengthen forever and let me wish all the very best and success for this honest friendship of China and Somalia.

Prepared by: Mohamoud Abdi Mohamed

CSO: 3400/755

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR MORE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Mogadishu, Thursday--The President of the Somali Democratic Republic, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, addressing this week the Students Committee of the National University's faculties at Gahair campus where they are attending a symposium, said that Somali intellectuals should always keep in mind leading their nation to the development target and this could be achieved only through great efforts, patriotism and determination.

The President pointed out that the Somali nation inherited from their great ancestors precious culture and urged the youth to protect this culture.

Speaking about the Somali intellectual's responsibility President Siad called on the youth to relentlessly fight the three enemies of the nation, namely, illiteracy, disease and hunger. He advised them to protect the nation from evil practices.

President Mohamed Siad Barre stated that scientific research was the base for the solution of economic and social problems of the country and consequently pointed out the need for the strengthening of scientific research activities to attain national development.

Prior to the President the Rector of the National University, Jaalle Mohamed Gani Mohamed, gave an introductory speech on the occasion attended by the Chairman of the Party Bureau for Social Affairs, Jaalle Abdulqadir Haji Mohamed and other Party and Government officials.

Earlier in the week the President went on an inspection tour of the ongoing construction of the new Party headquarters, the Workers Training School, the flour mill, the steel factory, the modern style textiles factory, and the cooking oil pressing factory, all in Mogadishu.

The President was warmly welcomed at the places he visited and keenly studied the progress of work at the places he toured.

Jaalle Siad encouraged the officials and the staff of the places he inspected to redouble their efforts.--Sonna.

CSO: 3400/755

SOMALIA

SAMATAR ADDRESSES ARMY OFFICERS

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Mogadishu, Thursday--"The Implementation of the Second Phase of the Party Programme of Action and Revolutionary Reforms is the responsibility of every Somali national, civilians and Armed Forces alike, and as such officers in the Political Bureau of the Ministry of Defence should work toward that end", First Vice President and Minister of Defence, Lieut. General Mohamed Ali Samater, has said this week.

Addressing the officers of the Political Bureau of the Ministry of Defence at the officers' club here, the Vice President said the new Party Programme was in the interest of the peoples economic, political, defence, security and social fabric. "It is indispensable for party members in the Armed Forces to lead the rest of the people on the road to correct implementation," he pointed out.

Jaalle Samater told the officers to reinforce Party life and consequently develop art and sports in the military.

Meanwhile, the Vice President toured the headquarters of the Agricultural Extension Project, farms of the military force in Afgoi and the surrounding agricultural fields.

At the Agricultural Extension premises, Jaalle Samater was briefed by the project's General Manager, Jaalle Mohamed Ali Abukar.

Earlier, the Manager received in his office the delegation from the World Bank which arrived here Sunday. The Manager and the delegation discussed about the beginning and investment of the project's second phase and the assessment of the first phase.

The World Bank delegation is scheduled to pay visit to the agricultural regions of the country.--Sonna.

CSO: 3400/755

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN AID AGREEMENT--Mogadishu, Thursday--West Germany extended to Somalia an aid of 30 million Marks to be used for agricultural development in Somalia. The aid follows talks between Federal Germany and Somalia in January and February this year. The aid was signed on Tuesday at the headquarters of the Foreign Affairs Ministry by the Somali Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Jaalle Mohamed Ali Hamoud, and the Federal Germany Ambassador in Somalia, Dr. Steffen Rudolph. On the Occasion the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs thanked Federal Germany for this aid, which would play a big role in the development of the agriculture in Somalia. Speaking on his part, the Federal German Ambassador revealed that his government would continue such aid to Somalia in order to support Somalia in raising its agricultural production. Present on the occasion were the acting Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Jaalle Abdillahi Egal Noor, the Protocol Director General, Jaalle Abdi Haji Liban and top officials from the Federal German embassy here. [Text] [Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 13 Dec 85 p 2]

MINERAL EXPLORATION--Mogadishu, Thursday--The French Petrol Prospecting Company--ELF--recently published a comprehensive report on the potentialities of the country following a long period of exploration and it reiterated its firm belief to pass to the second phase of the commitment. The Assistant Minister of Mining and Water Development, Jaalle Mohamud Sheikh Mursal, after attending the grand show of ELF company the announcement of its positive results, revealed to a SONNA reporter soon after his arrival here that the company licensed to do offshore exploration in the area between Mogadishu and Adale, is achieving some notable results. Jaalle Mursal also disclosed that the second stage of the talk would be more sophisticated because more advanced equipments would be used. [Text] [Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 13 Dec 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/755

TANZANIA

EDF, GOVERNMENT PLAN TO IMPLEMENT LOME III

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Tanzania and the European Development Fund (EDF) have issued a timetable to implement Lome III development programmes in the country between September this year and next June, Maelezo reports.

A paper outlining measures to be taken by both parties was distributed to District and Urban Planning Officers sitting at the Goethe Institute in Dar es Salaam to prepare annual microprojects programmes to be financed by ACP/EEC Lome III in Tanzania.

The European Economic Community (EEC) has allocated 2,130m/- to Tanzania under Lome III. However it has not been stated how much will be channelled through the EDF.

According to the timetable, the Ministry of Development Planning and Economic Affairs, with advice from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, will prepare project dossiers to be forwarded to the EEC in Dar es Salaam for consideration.

Areas of priority will include the national food strategy coordination cell, Iringa region development programmes assisted under Lome II, banana improvement, import support and food aid.

Others will be agricultural and livestock development in Zanzibar and Pemba.

With assistance from EEC the government will strengthen cell operations by providing permanent staff and establishing regional planning to ensure an effective coordinating role as envisaged in the national food strategy. This will aim at enabling the nation become self-sufficient in food.

The government will complete and evaluate phase II development projects in Iringa region funded under Lome II.

It will also appraise regional plan proposals and identify elements for Lome III involvement while taking into account other donor-assisted projects.

The government will also prepare and present a dossier for a banana improvement programme in Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Mbeya regions.

The government will also identify and prepare an import support programme seeking to remove critical constraints in the areas of concentration. This will include arrangements for the effective use of counterpart funds.

There will be an identification and preparation of project dossiers from the credit line agricultural and livestock development programmes on the isles.

The EEC will assist the government in terms of consultancy, evaluation services as part of its assistance package.

From July 1986 onwards, measures to be taken by the government will include preparation of a long-term transport strategy. This will include the definition of adequate tariff policies for railway services and measures to improve international transport to and from neighbouring land-locked countries.

The government will also prepare a project dossier for presentation to the commission. The dossier will include feeder road improvement and vehicle and tractor repair projects.

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CSO: 3400/716

TANZANIA

THREE PACTS WITH FAO SIGNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] The Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has said it would look afresh at how it can assist Tanzania to be self-sufficient in food, it was revealed in Dodoma on Monday.

Maelezo, quoting the Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Paul Bomani, said the FAO Director General, Mr Edward Souma, stated that position in Rome.

Ndugu Bomani, who returned at the weekend from Rome where he attended FAO's 40th anniversary, told a Radio Tanzania interviewer that three agreements had been signed with Tanzania aimed at attaining self-sufficiency in food.

One of the agreements is for 5m/- to be used in researching into better seeds, while another 5m/- agreement will fund researching into better storage methods because the nation loses about 30 percent of harvests through bad storage.

Ndugu Bomani said another 6m/- will be set aside for aiding the policy of production. The money for this agreement will be given to the Moshi College of Co-operatives which supervises the programme.

The Minister said the agreements which were signed by Mr Souma and himself will take effect next year.

Meanwhile, Tanzania has stated to FAO its food requirement for self-sufficiency and said among the needs were farm inputs and equipment.

Training of agricultural officers and paying for experts who will undertake the researches will be among expenses.

Ndugu Bomani said he asked FAO to evolve a fresh strategy in combating food shortages in the world.

He explained that food handouts were in fact putting poor countries in a sea of trouble instead of shoring them over to safety.

"The types of aid which are supposed to be emphasised are providing equipment, seeds, information on better farming methods and wherever possible, to cultivate enough and have some surplus," the Minister stated.

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TANZANIA

IRAN AGREES TO DELIVER OIL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Iran is willing to help Tanzania with oil provisions, despite the financial constraints the country is facing, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Paul Rupia, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Briefing newsmen at his office after talks with Iranian Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ali Mohammed Besharati, Ndugu Rupia said he was arranging for Besharati to meet competent authorities in the Ministry of Energy and Minerals and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) to draw up future programmes for further deliveries of oil to Tanzania.

Iran is one of the countries delivering oil to Tanzania under a special agreement with the Government. The latest consignment is of 65,000 tonnes of crude which was due to be discharged from the tanker, Silothel, at the Dar es Salaam Port yesterday.

Ndugu Rupia said in his talks with Besharati, they agreed to explore more areas of future cooperation with Iran expressing desire to open up greater commercial and cultural links.

"They have also expressed desire to assist us in the agricultural sector to attain food sufficiency," he added.

Ndugu Rupia briefed Besharati on the current situation in Southern Africa and the form of assistance required by liberation movements.

Besharati also briefed his counterpart on the ongoing war between Iran and Iraq.

The Iranian official yesterday morning paid a courtesy call on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, during which they discussed matters on bilateral and international relations, including non-alignment.

Besharati arrived in the city on Tuesday night with a special message from the Iranian President Ali Khamenei to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. Details of the message were not disclosed.

He is expected to leave for home on Friday.

TANZANIA

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS IMPEDE COTTON DELIVERY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Shinyanga Region is still facing acute shortage of diesel, gunny bags, hessian clothes and jute canvas bags for transporting and preserving cotton, respectively, Shinyanga Region Cooperative Union (SHIREGU) General Manager Felix Luhende has said.

Ndugu Luhende told the Daily News in a telephone interview from Shinyanga yesterday that the shortages had affected crop haulage, especially that of cotton, from the villages to ginneries and to Dar es Salaam for export.

He said although the regional requirement for jute canvas bags--crucial for packing cotton for export--stood at 2,700 bales, each of which contains 300 pieces--only 1,800 bales had so far been received.

Ndugu Luhende said the 1,800 bales arrived in the region late. "They were scheduled to arrive between May and June but we finally received them last month and far short of our requirement," he said.

On gunny bags, he said the region's requirement was 30,000 pieces. Recently, however, 52,000 pieces which were part of the region's requirement for the 1984/85 season were received but the 1985/86 requirements were yet to arrive, he said.

As for the hessian clothes, Ndugu Luhende said the region had received only 45 percent of its requirement. He did not elaborate on figures.

He said following the shortages, 40 percent of the 1985/86 cotton was still stranded in the villages.

The Branch Manager of the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA), Shinyanga Region, Ndugu Peter Bakalalwa, said in a telephone interview yesterday that until November 21, this year, 37,584,114 kgs of AR cotton had been bought from the villages out of which 26,650,684 kgs had already been sent to the ginneries.

Ndugu Bakalalwa said 11,518,430 kgs had not yet been ferried to the ginneries and that they were still stranded in the village godowns.

On BR cotton, he said 3,365,136 kgs had been bought and that 57,680 kgs had already been sent to the ginneries. The rest was still stranded in village godowns.

He said 519,664,200/- had been sent to zonal centres for buying cotton from peasants in the villages.

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TANZANIA

LIBERALIZED TRADE INCREASES GOVERNMENT REVENUE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The export retention scheme and own-funded import schemes introduced recently have greatly stimulated economic activity and earned the Government some 1.6bn/- in revenues.

This was said by the Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Damas K. Mbogoro, when opening a one-day workshop on "Liberalisation of the Economy in Tanzania" held at the Motel Agip in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The two schemes were aimed at providing external trade incentives and relocating foreign exchange to improve the declining economy.

Ndugu Mbogoro said for the period between January last year and June this year, import licences valued at 7,630m/- were issued for importation of mainly consumer and intermediate goods.

On importers' own funds, Ndugu Mbogoro said preliminary information on the magnitude of the import flows from the scheme showed increased response.

The measures have contributed to increased growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in real terms of 1.5 percent in 1983 and 2.5 percent last year. Inflation was however expected to grow to 40 percent this year, compared to around 35 percent in 1982/84 period.

He attributed "negative side-effects" of the liberalisation measures to the growth of money supply at the average rate of 26 percent per year, between 1979 and last year, and a devaluation of 128 percent of the shilling between June 1982 and March last year.

"Both coupled with price decontrol for own-fund imported goods and for domestically produced goods...domestic inflation rate which stood at less than 10 percent before 1980, accelerated to 25-36 percent per year during 1982/84," Ndugu Mbogoro said.

But the Government has had a blessing from the measures, through increased revenues, particularly customs duties and sales taxes on imports. These rose from 960m/- during 1983/84 financial year to 1,650m/- in 1984/85.

He described this as a pleasant contribution towards reducing the government deficit. "Partly because of the increase in revenues due to increase in dutiable imports and...exchange rate action, the current budget deficit was 27 percent less in 1984/85 than it was in 1983/84.

Meanwhile, presenting a paper to the workshop, Ndugu Mukwanason Hyuha of the Department of Economics of the University of Dar es Salaam said the liberalization measures, though in effect less than two years now had been beneficial to the economy.

Ndugu Hyuha said through the liberalization measures which started in June last year, government revenue in the 1984/85 period increased by 19.7 percent and trade balance improved from 9,467.5m/- to 8,500m/-.

One participant said in her paper titled "The Possible Effects of Economic Liberalization on the Agricultural Sector in Tanzania" that state intervention in agriculture has had a negative effect on the sector.

The workshop had been organised by the Faculty of Commerce and Management of the University of Dar es Salaam.

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TANZANIA

MTWARA, LINDI WATER PROJECTS PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Tanzania plans to spend 2,487m/- to implement water projects in Mtwara and Lindi regions during the next 15 years from 1986.

This is contained in a proposed water development master plan for the two regions running up to 2001.

The plan which has been prepared by Finnwater Consulting Engineers, also proposes the construction of 1,950 hand-pump wells and rehabilitation of the 240 existing hand-pump wells and 93 piped water schemes.

Presenting the plan for discussion at a three-day seminar attended by district and regional water engineers from Mtwara and Lindi regions, an official of Finnwater, Osmo Purhonen, said the plan would be subject to approval by the Government before actual implementation started.

He said of the total sum, 676m/- would be direct development cost in local currency and the remaining amount would be sought from external sources.

To realise better implementation of the plan, experts stressed massive public participation through district councils as well as training village water technicians, especially in the construction and maintenance of the wells.

It also proposes to the Government to introduce monetaty payments for rural water services in order to finance the ever-rising operational costs instead of letting the rural population use the water freely.

According to Finnwater experts in Mtwara, the proposed water development plan is a continuation of the current one started in 1978 ending in 1987, when Finnwater will have concluded its contract.

Finnwater has so far constructed 1,817 hand-pump wells and 152 piped water schemes in both regions.

Meanwhile, regional and district water engineers from Lindi and Mtwara regions have stressed the need to involve the people in water projects in order to hasten the projects' implementation.

The engineers said this at Masasi on Saturday at the end of a three-day seminar on water projects, also attended by experts of the Finnwater Consulting Engineers, Shihata reported.

They argued that the measure was vital and was relevant with the country's policy of socialism and self-reliance.

For better implementation of water projects, the participants said, the Government needed to provide implementors with survey and data investigation, technical drawings, pump installation manuals and other important equipments.

They stressed the need to have comprehensive programmes for training pump attendants, workshops staff, plant operators and attendants with a view to having trained manpower in water development activities.

Noting the lack of transport facilities and funds which often hampered development of water projects, the participants resolved that the Government should request the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA) to provide vehicles and spare parts during and after projects implementation period.

Jointly organised by the Finnwater and the Water Development Department the seminar also discussed the five-year draft report of Lindi/Mtwara water master plan for the year 1986 to 2001.

It also reviewed performance reports on implementation of the on-going water projects financed by FINNIDA and the Government in the two regions.

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TANZANIA

MANAGERS URGED TO IMPLEMENT DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Government and parastatal institutions in the country have been urged to refrain from attributing failures to foreign exchange problems.

The call was made in Mbeya at the weekend by the Deputy Minister for Defence and National Service, Ndugu Stephen Kibona when closing a one-month managerial seminar for top executives in the country.

Ndugu Kibona said there was a tendency of attributing failures to foreign exchange problems as though they were the cause for everything.

"We must be objective and remain firm for what we stand," he said.

The Minister cautioned over the dangers of management by crisis whereby top executives waited until the situation got out of hand before taking appropriate actions.

He called for prompt response followed by appropriate measures to arrest any situation which threatened smooth implementation of laid down goals.

On national seminars, the Minister called for a rotational pattern whereby such seminars would be held from region to region instead of say, Arusha or Dar es Salaam alone.

He said holding seminars in various places such as Sumbawanga would avail leaders of various categories participating in the seminars additional insight of the general outlook for the whole country.

The seminar, attended by 22 senior managerial staff from different institutions in the country was organized by the National Institute of Productivity (NIP).

The seminar participants contributed 2,200/- for the construction of the Party and Government headquarters in Dodoma.

In their message to the Minister, the seminar participants expressed their unreserved support for the newly elected President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

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TANZANIA

OFFICIALS DISCUSS FERTILISER NEEDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Dec 85 p 1

[Tanzanian officials yesterday began talks with representatives from 13 European countries and international agencies to review the country's short and long-term production and distribution plans of fertiliser up to 1988/89.

A statement issued by the Treasury in Dar es Salaam said the meeting would also review problems related to procurement of spare parts, raw materials and storage facilities, Shihata reported.

The country's fertiliser requirement is expected to increase from 153,000 tonnes in 1986/87 to 184,000 tonnes in 1988/89. Local production at the Tanzania Fertiliser Company (TFC) in Tanga will have risen to about 55,000 tonnes next year, surpassing this year's target by 5,000 tonnes.

Presenting a paper at the meeting yesterday, a TFC official said fertiliser distribution was expected in future to concentrate on cooperative unions and other established agricultural input distributors such as the Agricultural Industrial Supply Company (AISCO).

Fertiliser distribution to the regions has always been hampered by transport snags such as lack of enough rail wagons, fuel and storage facilities.

Production problems include insufficient foreign exchange with which to import spare parts for machinery and other inputs for producing fertilisers.

The meeting, chaired by the Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Amran Mayagila, is being attended by Canada, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway.

Others are Sweden, the European Economic Community (EEC), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Food Programme and the World Bank.

Tanzania is represented by officials from the ministries of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Industries and Trade, Prime Minister's Office, National Chemical Industries and TFC.

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TANZANIA

NSEKELA CALLS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] The Chairman and Managing Director of the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), Ndugu Amon Nsekela has called for co-ordination and cooperation among public institutions in implementing development projects in the rural areas.

Opening a new NBC branch at Shirati, Musoma in Mara Region, Ndugu Nsekela cited the NBC, Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC), Tanzania Electric Company (TANESCO) and regional trading companies (RTC) as some of institutions which need to work together to speed up progress rather than handling them single-handedly.

In his speech read on his behalf by the NBC Manpower Development Manager, Ndugu Denis Momadi, reiterated the bank's endeavour to open up more branches in the rural areas as part of the bank's long-term strategy to ensure its services were made available to the majority of the people.

He, however, added that much of the bank would like to open branches in every division, this will have to wait until the goal to establish NBC branches at the district level was accomplished.

The NBC chief stressed that the bank would continue to give priority loan requests to boost up agricultural production.

Speaking during the occasion, the Mara Regional Development Director (RDD), Ndugu M. Nyitambe, on behalf of the Regional Commissioner, called upon peasants in Tarime District to undertake modern farming and livestock keeping to benefit from NBC loans.

He said although the district had fertile and arable land, crops production was still low because peasants were using backward farming methods and implements, and their reluctance to adhere to advice given by the experts.

Ndugu Nyitambe advised the peasants to form co-operative groups to coop resources and facilitate their qualifying for bank loans and technical expertise.

He asked the NBC to step up its promotional campaign because many villagers were ignorant of services offered by the bank.

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TANZANIA

APPEAL FOR MORE FOOD FOR CAPITAL REPORTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] The Minister for Local Governments and Co-operatives, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, has appealed to food and fruit growers in Dar es Salaam, Coast, Morogoro and Tanga regions to raise productivity to satisfy Dar es Salaam city demands.

Speaking on the occasion to mark the 10th anniversary of the Kariakoo Market Corporation (KMC) in the city at the weekend, Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru assured the producers that the corporation will purchase all their foodstuffs at a reasonable price, so delivered to the market.

He called on regional and district leaders in the four regions and others upcountry to encourage peasants to sell their surplus foodstuffs--vegetables, fruits and greens to the KMC.

The Minister also commended KMC board of directors, management and workers for their contribution to corporation's success.

He, however, directed the corporation to ensure the market was kept clean to avoid contamination of foodstuffs stored and displayed at the market.

"It is the responsibility of all the workers, vendors, wholesale traders and clients using the market to avoid littering it with filth," he said.

He also hailed the KMC management for maintaining up-to-date financial records, enabling it to secure a clean audit report from the Tanzania Audit Corporation (TAC).

Earlier, the board chairman, Ndugu Abbas Farahani, who is also the City Director, pledged that the corporation would endeavour to improve its services to live up to the expectations of the people.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru has advised Party and Government officials at district and regional levels to be involved in planning of programmes to improve socialist development in villages.

He made the call at the third graduation ceremony of 24 officers who completed a one-year course on planning and village development in Dodoma at the weekend.

The Minister told the officers that there was a need to involve other officers from different Party and government departments who were close to the people.

Speaking on planning of socialist development, Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru said that since requirements were beyond the nation's capabilities, it was necessary to have a system of priority of activities to be implemented.

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TANZANIA

DETAILS OF UNICEF PROGRAM GIVEN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text] The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) plans to launch a 432m/- countrywide programme between 1987 and 1991 to reduce child mortality rates in Tanzania.

UNICEF's Area Representative for Tanzania and Seychelles, Dr Urban Johnsson, said this at a Press conference in Dar es Salaam when launching the State of the World's Children Report, 1986.

He said proposals for the programme would be submitted to the UN in April next year, and if funds were available, eight national support programmes would cover health, nutrition, water supply and sanitation and community development.

Other areas to be covered are child development, education, communication and social statistics in six regional programmes of Iringa, Kagera, Morogoro, Mtwara, Ruvuma and Singida and a programme for Zanzibar.

Nine different projects are envisaged in regard to child and maternal health to reduce the infant mortality.

UNICEF assistance in national immunisation programme, which envisages an immunisation rate of 90 percent of all under-five children by 1988, will provide vaccines, syrups and needles for measles, DPT and TT vaccines.

The UNICEF report also said support will be given to diarrhoea to reduce deaths caused by dehydration by 50 percent in 1991.

The UN body will also assist the Government in training and equipping 800 village health workers a year which will expand primary health care service to almost all villages by 1991.

A system of child growth monitoring, covering at least 80 percent of the child programme, will be established. UNICEF will provide one million growth charts and 1,000 weighing scales a year.

Additional support will be given to the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre to increase its capabilities in nutrition communication, training, rehabilitation and surveillance.

Dr Johnsson cited inadequate food, water, health services and the traditional subordination of women as being among major causes of the alarming infant and child mortality in this country.

It is estimated some 240,000 children under five years old die annually, more than half of them during the first month of their life, mainly because of poor condition of the woman at pregnancy.

Dr Johnsson said the perinatal complications and the high mortality figures suggest that emphasis should be given to improve the conditions of the women during pregnancy.

The launching of the report was attended by the Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Pius Msekwa, who was the guest of honour.

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TANZANIA

DAR GETS FERTILIZER PLEDGES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Several European countries and international agencies have agreed to help Tanzania in the provision of raw materials for the Tanga Fertilizer Company (TFC) to make the country self-sufficient in the commodity.

A Treasury official told Shihata in Dar es Salaam yesterday after a meeting between the Government, European countries and international agencies last week that the countries and the agencies had also pledged to assist in the distribution of fertilizer in the country.

He said the countries and agencies noted that Tanzania was seriously affected by distribution problem and they agreed to do their utmost to reduce the problem.

However, the official could not give details on the amount of funds or ready-made fertilizer to be donated, saying each country and agency had to consult its respective government before making any pledge.

During the meeting, Tanzania officials and the donor countries and agencies reviewed the country's short and long-term fertilizer production and distribution plans up to 1988/89.

The country's fertilizer requirement is expected to increase from 153,000 tonnes in 1986/87 to 184,000 tonnes in 1988/89.

Local production at the only fertilizer plant in Tanga is expected to rise to 55,000 tonnes next year. The shortfall will have to be imported.

An official of TFC said at the meeting that production at the Tanga plant would only be stable as projected if sufficient inputs of raw materials and foreign exchange for spare parts would be made available.

He said in future the distribution of fertiliser is expected to be done by the cooperative unions and other established agricultural inputs distributors such as the Agricultural and Industrial Supply Company.

He said by mid November this year 16 co-operative unions were involved in fertilizer distribution and had ordered over 102,500 tonnes through the Co-operative and Rural Development Bank (CRDB) credit arrangement.

Fertilizer distribution to the regions has always been hampered by transport snags such as lack of enough rail wagons and storage facilities.

The meeting, which was chaired by the Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Amrani Mayagila, was attended by Canada, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway.

Others are Sweden, the European Economic Community, Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Food Programme and the World Bank.

Tanzania was represented by officials from the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Industries and Trade, Prime Minister's Office, the Treasury, National chemical Industries and TFC.

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TANZANIA

KIVUKONI IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR ENDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] The Secretary General of CCM, Ndugu Kawawa is expected to close a seven-day seminar at the Kivukoni Ideological College in the city on Saturday. The seminar is discussing summaries of the college's students field experience from 16 villages in Tanga, Iringa, and Mbeya regions, according to the college spokesman.

Reports from the college singled two villages, Magulilwa and Lulanzi in Iringa for good results in the 1984/85 season.

Magulila Village in Iringa Rural District is reported to have realised a 3m/- profit from seven economic projects. The success is due to good organisational structure monitoring daily activities of each villager.

The report elaborated that villagers were grouped in units of 10 people whereby each group had a leader and a secretary and an expert in modern farming.

The Lulanzi Village in the same district recorded a cash flow of 3.8m/- in 1984/85 season from 13 projects and had made a profit of 1,104,789/35. The village, according to the report, had two lorries, three milling machines, three tractors and godowns. The village has so far planted 1,250 acres against the target of 8,000 acres.

The village, however, suffered loss in the same year from wheat due because it did not have a combine harvester. Iringa Rural District has only one combine harvester.

The seminar was opened last week by the Deputy Secretary General of Union of Cooperative Societies (Washirika), Ndugu Christopher Ngibombi, who stressed that co-operation production in rural areas should adapt the plough and the tractor wherever possible towards improving village life.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Kawawa paid a brief visit to the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere at his residence in Butiama, Musoma yesterday, according to Shihata.

At the Musoma airport, Ndugu Kawawa was met by Regional Party Chairman Ndugu Ezekiel Waryuba, Regional Commissioner Augustine Mwingira, a Party National Executive Committee (NEC) member, Ndugu Justin Chacha and other Party and Government leaders.

After greeting the leaders, Ndugu Kawawa proceeded to Butiama where he was scheduled to hold talks with the Party Chairman before returning to Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Kawawa yesterday received a cheque of 25,000/- presented by the Kariakoo Market Corporation (KMC) for the construction of the CCM Headquarters in Dodoma.

The cheque was presented by the KMC's Party Branch Chairman, Ndugu Shomari Mataka, in a short ceremony held at the CCM sub-head office in the city.

The ceremony was also attended by the head of the Ideology, Political education and Training of the NEC Secretariat, Ndugu Kkngunge Ngombale-Mwiru.

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TANZANIA

EFFORTS TO EXPEDITE COFFEE EXPORTS REPORTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Muasho Kimaro]

[Text] The Tanzania Coffee Marketing Board (TCMB) is working from producer regions to Tanga Port for overseas shipment to ready buyers in Europe and Japan.

The TCMB General Manager, Ndugu Alphonse Rulegura, said in a telephone interview from the Board's Head Office in Moshi yesterday that so far 74,000 bags of the commodity worth about 296m/- in foreign exchange had been exported.

Ndugu Rulegura said this was a part of TCMB's first export quota which ends this month, and has been shipped to different buyers overseas, including Europe and Japan.

Lorries and railway wagons were meanwhile being mobilised to move the coffee to Tanga as speedily as possible, he said. Eight Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) wagons, each with a carrying capacity of 600 bags, were expected to load coffee for Tanga as of yesterday.

According to the General Manager, the balance of 120,000 bags of coffee in the first export quota should be shipped by the end of the month.

The TRC wagons have been making runs from Mikumi railhead in Morogoro Region where coffee mostly from the South West Regions is off-loaded for onward transport by rail to Moshi where it is processed by the Tanganyika Coffee Curing Plant.

Some 40,000 bags of coffee were yesterday in Moshi awaiting transportation to Tanga. The Board's nine lorries of ten-tonne capacity each were making daily runs to Tanga, Ndugu Rulegura said.

He said at least eight wagons were urgently required to supplement the lorries in carrying the coffee to the port while the poor fuel situation further accounted for the slow movement of export coffee.

The General Manager lamented that the fuel situation was "not good" as the 20,000 litres ordered from Dar es Salaam were yet to reach Moshi.

He said the only fuel available was the meagre 4,500 litres supplied by the Kilimanjaro Regional Development Directorate. The amount was for the use of both the Board and co-operative societies which have to collect the crop in the villages.

The Board was anxious to ship as much coffee as possible following the release of another one million bags by the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) of which Tanzania has been allocated 13,000 more bags, Ndugu Rulegura said.

Asked if there was enough coffee in the country to meet all the quota, Ndugu Rulegura said: "There is enough to meet this quota and even the next one."

Some 80,000 bags of coffee were being processed at the Moshi curing plant while another 54,000 bags of unprocessed coffee was in Bukoba and collection of an undisclosed bags of the crop was still continuing in Kagera, Kilimanjaro and other producer regions, he added.

Earlier in the interview, the General Manager refuted Press reports that the Board's coffee sales had apparently been affected by the recent telex disconnection at the head office.

He said the reports were unfounded as contacts with prospective coffee buyers worldwide was afforded by telephone.

A Shihata dispatch from Moshi had earlier reported that the Board had failed to market 21,000 bags of coffee worth 163m/- following disconnection of its telex.

The Board was said to have owed the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications 363,564/05 in outstanding bills.

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TANZANIA

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES STRESSED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The formation and development of industrial co-operatives is a vital means of socialising the small scale industrial sector.

An official of the Industrial Co-operatives Department of the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Ndugu Robert Kuringe, said in Zanzibar yesterday that in order to match agricultural development with industry, agro-based industrial ventures should be started in the rural area.

He told Shihata, in an interview that in an attempt to match agricultural and industrial development, it was vital that the youths were mobilised in their respective villages to exploit the abundant natural resources in various fields.

Ndugu Kuringe, who was in Zanzibar to present a paper on the role of SIDO in industrial co-operatives development at an industrial co-operatives seminar which ended last week, cited lime burning, brickmaking, weaving and salt making as areas which needed simple tools and technology.

He said SIDO was expected to give preference to industrial co-operatives and groups, especially in the rural areas, by providing equipment, machines, training and consultancy.

The official said that a number of co-operatives on Tanzania Mainland had received SIDO assistance. He stressed the importance and need for new industrial co-operative ventures to engage in both economically and socially viable projects.

He noted that his organisation could also provide assistance in areas relating to project identification, funding and feasibility studies, adding that projects which required little foreign exchange but whose products could be exported should be stressed.

The seminar, which was attended by about 50 industrial co-operators from Zanzibar and Pemba islands was jointly organised by the Union of Co-operative Societies (Washirika) and a West German firm, Freidrich Ebert Stiftung.

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TANZANIA

TANZANIA PROPOSES FREIGHT RATE ORGANIZATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Tanzania has called upon developing countries in Africa to form a strong organisation which will enhance control and bargaining power on freight rates in international maritime commerce.

The proposed organisation could take the form of other established African international organisations such as SADCC and ECOWAS.

The Director of Operations (NASACO) Ndugu S.I. Mushi, told a seminar of the Tanzanian section of the Chartered Institute of Transport that African states had suffered substantial loss of foreign exchange on freight charges dictated upon by developed countries.

For example, he said, Tanzania's freight bill for 1977 was at 1.5 billion/-. This rose to 2.5 billion/- in 1980.

Under such circumstances, he argued, developed world benefited substantially from the dry cargo exported to them by the African countries or the Third World.

Ndugu Mushi's who was presenting a paper: "Terms of Shipment and the Incidence of Freight Rates in Developing Countries," pointed out that the adverse situation must be changed to benefit the developed and developing countries.

Positive changes could be made through African international organisations like SADCC and ECOWAS which should form a joint organisation "to enhance the bargaining power" of the African states in the freight rates in the international maritime commerce.

Opening the seminar, the Deputy Minister for Communication and Works, Ndugu Arcado Ntagazwa, advised the transport sector in the country to ensure that transport equipments that operated are well serviced to ensure long durability.

He also advised the transport sector to establish a "systematic and careful monitoring and evaluation" method to promote efficiency and increasing job satisfaction.

This should be coupled with careful planning to realise the set targets in the sector.

Later in the afternoon the members of the National Transport Institute elected new office bearers, including their new chairman, Ndugu J.V. Kaale, who is the Director of the Tanzania Central Freight Bureau.

He replaces Ndugu M.E. Sanare who has retired from the chair after a service of three years. Ndugu S.I. Mushi of NASACO was elected Vice Chairman.

Ndugu H.M. Bantu of the National Transport Institute was elected Secretary while Ndugu K.M. Reddy was elected Treasurer.

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

PARTY HEADQUARTERS--The Party Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, announced here yesterday that construction of the national headquarters of the Party and Parliament in Dodoma was expected to start next year. He said design plans for the complex, estimated to cost one billion/- when completed, had already been drawn. Ndugu Kawawa made the announcement at Kironwe village in Mafia District yesterday when he was addressing villagers on his first day of his tour of the district to inspect development projects and Party activities. He called on Tanzanians to contribute more funds to the project. He explained that out of the targetted one billion/- scheduled to be contributed by Tanzanians in a five-year period beginning 1983, only 150 million/- had so far been received by the Party. Apart from the 400m/- to be raised by the people, the Union Government and the Zanzibar Government will also jointly contribute 600m/- for the same period. Ndugu Kawawa also called upon CCM members to pay their annual membership fees as required in the constitution to enable the Party function smoothly. He urged Party leaders and members to strictly observe that Party sessions and meetings were held according to the Constitution. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Dec 85 p 3] /9317

IRANIAN CRUDE OIL--The motor tanker from Iran yesterday started discharging the 65,000 tonnes of crude oil and the exercise will continue until today, according to a senior official at the Tanzania-Italian Petroleum Refinery (TIPER). He said the plant was expected to start processing the crude oil tomorrow. "The crude oil processing section which was shut down about two weeks ago will be re-started after the tanker had discharged the crude," the official explained. TIPER had enough facilities to store the 65,000 tonnes of crude oil, he added. The vessel, Silothel, arrived in Dar es Salaam eight days ago but could not discharge the crude immediately because of circumstances beyond control, according to officials. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Dec 85 p 1] /9317

RUSUMO-LUSAHANGA ROAD--President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has called on Tanzanians living along the newly built Rusumo-Lusahanga Road to make full use of it by embarking on food and cash crop production. Speaking before opening the 93-kilometre road on Saturday, President Mwinyi appealed to the people to grow adequate food and cash crops for themselves and for the country. He said whatever surplus food they had, they should sell it to co-operative societies and the National Milling Corporation. The government, he said,

would assist the co-operative unions by giving them adequate fuel and spare parts to enable them collect crops with minimum problems. The President later drove to the Kagera River which separates Tanzania and Rwanda, where he was shown the place where the Presidents of Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania signed the Kagera Basin Organisation Agreement in 1972. The road is part of the 332-kilometre Rusumo-Isaka Highway. Referring to the new road, President Mwinyi said that was part of the economic liberation and that the road would go a long way towards furthering unity between Tanzania and Rwanda. He later paid glowing tribute to the financiers--ADB and the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Italian construction firm--Impresa Del Benaco--for undertaking the project. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Dec 85 p 1] /9317

LENIN HOSPITAL REPAIRS--The European Economic Community (EEC) will provide a 14m/- grant to the Zanzibar Revolutionary government for the rehabilitation of Zanzibar's V.I. Lenin Hospital. The EEC civil engineering adviser, Keith Davies, yesterday told Shihata in an interview that the funds to be released after signing of an agreement some time this month would also be spent on supplying medical equipment and furniture for the hospital. Under the programme, he said, the Elevator at the hospital will also be repaired. Davies said tenders for the project, which is scheduled to start next April and end in April 1987, would be announced in February next year, while tenders for equipment supply would be invited in January, next year. Meanwhile, the Zanzibar Government is still negotiating with the EEC for the rehabilitation of Chake Chake Hospital in Pemba. The community civil engineer said EEC was estimating to provide about 35m/- for repairs on buildings, external works and services for the complete restructuring of the hospital. Also to be undertaken, he said, included construction of a new single storey block for outpatients, X-ray and laboratory, children's ward, administration and pharmacy blocks and an operating theatre block. Other works include construction of a maternity ward, service block and latrines. He said this would be carried out to the existing female ward. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Dec 85 p 1] /9317

DAR-MOSCOW TIES--The Zanzibar Minister for Education, Ndugu Oman Ramadhani Mapuri, has stressed the need to enhance cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Tanzania to enable the two countries understand each other better. He said this when opening a three-day film cooperation. The first show on Monday was also attended by the Isles Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad; two Soviet film stars, Natalya Varley and Vitaly Solomin; the USSR Consul to Zanzibar Youry Vasilyev; Party and Government officials and foreign diplomats accredited to Zanzibar. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Dec 85 p 3] /9317

DENATIONALIZATION OF COFFEE PLANTATIONS--President Hassan Ali Mwinyi of Tanzania revealed this week that his government intended to denationalise a number of coffee plantations, as has already been done with several sisal plantations. Referring to the liberalisation of imports, the president also said that such a policy, which he stressed was temporary, would be applied as long as Tanzanian state companies were not capable of supplying the market with everyday consumer goods. However, he also announced greater control on this trade to prevent abuses. I.O.N.--Mr. Mwinyi has thus confirmed his liberal tendencies and satisfied the better off sections of the community. For it is undeniable that this liberalisation of imports benefits only a tiny minority of Tanzanians. The goods concerned, bought in Kenya, are sold at 15 times their original purchase price, taking into account the seller's mark-up and the value of the Tanzanian shilling in relation to the Kenyan currency on the black market. Moreover, the lack of checks on the origin of foreign currency is a boon to smugglers. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Nov 85 p 4]

CURRENCY SHORTAGE AFFECTS HARVEST--The shortage of fuel currently hitting Tanzania because of its acute lack of foreign currency is having a serious effect on the collection of harvested crops. Moreover, many trucks, shaken to bits by the disastrous state of the roads, cannot be repaired because there are no spare parts. These problems of transport and the preparations for the next agricultural season were at the centre of the last meeting at Dodoma of the national executive committee of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party, which also discussed the question of the productivity of the "development villages". At the end of the meeting Kingunge Ngombale, one of the party's principal ideologists and the minister for local administration and co-operatives, said the CCM had a new plan to increase the efficiency of these villages. According to a source close to a large state-owned company, the shortage of currency is now so chronic that the government is gleaning from the parastata's the slightest amounts in their possession in order to pay pressing bills. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 7 Dec 85 p 5]

INFLATION AT 40 PERCENT--The import liberalisation policy introduced in June 1984 has stimulated the Tanzanian economy and brought in 1.6 billion shillings to the state, planning and economy minister Damas K. Mbogoro said this week. The policy was said to be responsible for a 2.5 per cent increase in the Gross Domestic Product in constant prices in 1984. On the other hand, Mr Mbogoro said, inflation this year was expected to touch 40 per cent, while between 1982 and 1984 it was an average of 35 per cent. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 14 Dec 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/756

UGANDA

'STATELESS' BOB ASTLES RELEASED

Kampala THE STAR in English 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 2, 5

[Text] A former top aide to one of Uganda's dictators, Idi Amin, Bob Astles, was yesterday released from Luzira Maximum Security prison, Luzira. At the time of his release, however, Astles is a man belonging to no country in the world.

Soon after his release yesterday, the deputy British High Commissioner to Uganda told a pressman that Astles was currently stateless. He said that Astles, who at the time of his arrest and subsequent detention in 1979 had denounced British citizenship, was a Ugandan.

But, only days to his release, Astles again denounced his Ugandan citizenship, rendering him stateless.

Mr. Penfold said that Astles had reapplied for British citizenship. "But the process takes at least six weeks to be finalised. In the meantime, Astles will be the responsibility of the Uganda government", Penfold said, adding that the man has no document with him now, making it impossible for the British government to assist him.

Grey-haired Astles, looking rather haggard but somewhat healthy, was released in the presence of his wife, Mary Astles Ssenkatuuka, who was a minister of Culture and Community Development in the Idi Amin regime. Others present were the deputy British High Commissioner to Uganda, Mr. Peter Penfold, and the Commissioner of Prison, Mr. Barnabas Byabazaire.

Talking to the press, soon after his release, Astles denied earlier reports that he had been forced by the Uganda Government to denounce his Uganda citizenship as a pre-condition for his release. He said he had voluntarily renounced his Ugandan citizenship; and as a British-born subject, he automatically regains the citizenship of his motherland.

Astles was accused of having committed several crimes at the time he was Amin's head of the much-feared Anti-smuggling Unit. He said he would soon return to the United Kingdom and start to write a book explaining and clarifying the kind of duties he was doing as one of Idi Amin's closest aides.

Astles was said to have refused to be released at the time political prisoners were released soon after the 27 July coup. But he denied he ever refused any opportunity to be released, adding, "a lot of things have been said about me, but let me tell you this, no one can refuse to leave prison".

/13104

CSO: 3400/720

UGANDA

COLONEL TOKO ON NATION'S DIFFICULTIES

Kampala FOCUS in English 26 Nov 85 pp 1, 5, 6

[Text] The Vice Chairman of the Military Council Col. G.W. Toko has said that hard time is hitting the country and urged religious leaders to preach and show good examples to their followers on the importance of peace.

Col. Toko who is also Defence Minister observed that despite steps taken by the government to restore peace in the country, the NRA of Yoweri Museveni has persistently refused to come to an agreement with the Military Council and has caused sufferings to the people in the areas it is (NRA) controlling where all the essential services have come to a halt.

He disclosed that people in NRA controlled areas are kept like captives. But he declared that the government will continue with the peace process.

The Vice Chairman was addressing a Muslim congregation at Old Kampala Mosque at a Maulel to mark the birth of Prophet Muhammad where he represented the Head of State General Tito Okello Lutwa.

Turning to Muslim affairs, Col. Toko said that the government is aware of the differences within the Muslim community but said this is normal everywhere, for differences even crops in families. He however said that there is room for Muslims to talk and settle their differences so that they can achieve development.

Addressing the congregation the Chief Kadh Sheikh Kassim Mulumba outlined the development plan for the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council and appealed to the ruling military Council government to grant the UMSC the Title deed of the land at Old Kampala so that the Council can go ahead to complete the national Mosque there which has been at a standstill for more than six years.

He appealed for the same title deeds to the land at Entebbe Town Council and elsewhere in the country to resume the construction of the Mosques in those places saying that he had already approached the authorities. "The construction of our Rubaga Road place of retreat will not be forgotten", he said, "While we are still paralysed by the state of war that exist in our country, we cannot forget to begin planning for tomorrow" Mulumba said.

He further told the congregation that he is already in touch with the Ministry of Education about the proper system in the syllabuses for Muslim children.

He commended the government plans to revive the construction of the Islamic University and for allocating foreign exchange to this year's Hajj pilgrims.

The Chief Kadhi pledged that the Council will work hand in hand with the government, UNICEF and other voluntary agencies in order that all our children are immunised against such common diseases as measles, Tetanus, T.B. typhoid and cholera. At this juncture, he appealed to all district Kadhis throughout the whole country to get fully involved in this exercise of immunisation.

But, he observed, "all our hopes will come to nothing if there is no peace in the country." He therefore called upon all Ugandans to remember Allah, obey his commands, establish peace and harmony in the land.

On the council's foreign relations, the Chief Kadhi said "we shall try to keep a low profile so as to let tempers cool; but of course we are already in constant communication with a great many of our friends in other countries."

Turning to UMSC affairs, the Chief Kadhi said that the life of the membership of the council and executive committee expired on the 28th September, 1985 and plans are already underway to set in motion the election of new members to the Council, the executive committee, the Secretary General and other offices starting from Juma Mosques throughout the country.

Turning to the occasion of the day, Sheikh Mulumba said that Prophet Muhammad spent 23 years preaching and demonstrating what he meant by Allah. He taught and demonstrated how man should live in society. He began by preaching paganism in Mecca but his people turned against him and persecuted him together with his followers. He had to flee Mecca to Medina where he surprisingly gained more followers. He later returned to Mecca in a triumphant atmosphere. There was rejoicing and celebrating. He invited his adversaries to join him which they did in big numbers.

Sheikh Mulumba likened this to his expulsion from UMSC headquarters and back saying "So are thousands of our children in this country."

"We, people in Uganda have particularly a lot to learn from the life of Muhammad (SAW)."

"We have been beaten up in our Mosques, evicted from our homes, imprisoned without trial, maimed and killed. After much suffering, but gaining thousands of more supporters, we are back at old Kampala Headquarters of the UMSC."

The head of Muslim volunteers in the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council Sheikh Muhammad Mukongo during his sermon warned that the government of military council would face the same problem Obote faced if it interferes in the Muslim affairs to cause chaos and divisions adding that the five million Muslims will raise up to oppose it.

However the only two muslim Ministers in the government, Jaberu Bidandi Sali of Culture and Community Development and Badru Wegulo of Housing and Urban Development and Chairman of UPC whose President supported Sheikh Kamulegeya's leadership boycotted the Mauled.

During their visit recently to the Chief Kadhi Sheikh Kassim Mulumba that took them to Sheikh Obed Kamulegeya and Abdulzake Matovu, they told Sheikh Mulumba that the government does not recognize any chief kadhi.

/13104

CSO: 3400/715

UGANDA

ASSASSINATION GROUP THREATENS TO KILL EXILES

Kampala FOCUS in English 26 Nov 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] A group calling itself the National Assassination (NA) has claimed to have come into being to monitor the activities of exiles and threatened to liquidate any forces geared towards further plundering and chaining Uganda in a state of continued chaos.

The National Assassination claimed to be the operational wing of a newly formed organisation called the Tactical Organisation for the Rights and Defence of Stayees (TORDS).

TORDS main objectives, it said is to combat what they called the impending catastrophe created and fuelled by the retrogressive exilist led forces and thereafter lay a concrete foundation for progressive national reconstruction of the home land.

In a statement signed by TORDS spokesman Leo Marana. NA said it will infiltrate what it called the pre-current stayee-manned ragtag armies at the service of exiles. It also said to indoctrinate and politicise these armies so as to form a basis for the development of what they called a disciplined stayee-dominated nationalist army.

The group asserted that the stayee Ugandans have perpetually suffered and borne the brunt due to the inept unlimited and chaotic, plundermanoid lootocratic governments that came beginning in 1971.

It emphasized that there is no end to the selfish manipulationist proneness of all exiles and their lackeys whose main galget aria has been the barrel of the gun. It added that evry problem in Uganda for the last twenty years has had behind it the evil hand or mind of an exile.

We the stayees have stood the dreadfulness of fascism, the excesses of various types of governments which have taken turns ranging from the bizarre exilist intellectualism to the present sorry state of gun power totters, TORDS noted.

Calling upon all stayees in Uganda to combat what they called the anti-people evil of exiles, TORDS emphasized that the over-whelming millions of stayees Ugandans are the Nation, and thus called for a new liberation.

The organization also castigated Ugandas leadership since independence which it said has plunged Uganda into a state of utter chaos as a result of selfish myopic and in nationalistic leadership.

UGANDA

POLITICAL COMEBACK OF BINAISA, MUWANGA PREDICTED

Kampala THE EQUATOR in English 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Both former president Binaisa and Vice President and Minister of Defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga are likely to resurface on Uganda political scene if the Nairobi peace talks succeed.

Other candidates expected to take top posts in government following a big reshuffle include the Internal affairs minister, Dr Paulo Kawanga Ssemogerere and a Military Council member, Dr. Andrew Kayiira.

According to well placed sources close to the Military Council and the National Resistance Movement (NRM) there is likely to be a big cabinet shake-up which may see some present incumbents losing their posts, others being switched to other portfolios, while still some others rising to higher positions.

The expected shake-up is likely to see Mr. Godfrey Binaisa re-entering the country's political arena as prime minister. Dr. Ssemogerere, is also however, being considered for the same post. Others in the line-up for the same post are: Mr. Grace Ibingira and Mr Joshua Mayanja-Nkangi.

The present Prime Minister, Mr. Abraham Waligo is expected to retain his second portfolio of the Minister of Finance after the reshuffle.

Mr. Paulo Muwanga former executive prime minister before Mr. Waligo took over in the Military Council government has been proposed by a cross-section of people in the fighter groups, political parties and some influential Uganda politicians to become the chairman of the proposed Round Table Conference.

The Round Table Conference is expected to become the country's legislature, like the National Consultative Council (NCC) was following the end of the 1979 liberation war.

Mr. Muwanga, has since was relieved of his premiership duties last August, been quiet at his Entebbe residence, save for an occasion when he sent a congratulatory message to the new Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi when he ascended to power this month.

Apparently, Mr Muwanga seems to be free and reportedly, he is in good health.

Mr. Binaisa has ever since his return here two months ago stayed at Kampala Uganda Club, apparently waiting on the periphery for any moment that can see him back to the country's active politics.

Meanwhile political analysts say that the Round Table Conference is likely to compose of all major fighter groups, political parties to be represented from the country's 33 districts, religious organisations, trade unions and teachers' associations.

The conference will focus on the discussion of the new constitution similar to the 1962 federal constitution. It is learnt that the 1967 constitution is considered to have been a one man's show.

Other issues will centre on the new forms of Administration ---- unitary or federal system of governance; the powers of the president and his terms of office ---- should the president serve one or two terms; formation of a new army based on districts, population and the future position of the fighting groups.

The role of the Military Council vis-a-vis that of the cabinet during the interim period; multi-party system or one - party system and the umbrellas proposal by Mr. Binaisa.

There are also suggestions that most likely the chairman of the Military Council should not be executive. The prime minister should be executive and should be given a seat on the Military Council.

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CSO: 3400/715

UGANDA

MAJOR POLICE SHAKE-UP EXPECTED

Kampala THE EQUATOR in English 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] A major shake-up is expected in the police force shortly following the appointment of a new Inspector General of Police, Mr. Luke Ofungi.

The reshuffle, to centre on weeding out officers who are inefficient at their work, will see more efficient ones, some of whom are young and up-coming, being promoted to higher positions within the force.

The first move in the shake-up has affected the Director of Central Investigation Desk (CID), Mr. Kanywamusayi.

According to a high placed source in the police force the shake-up is expected to instil discipline within the force. Corruption had eroded the ranks and file of the police force.

Earlier this week, Mr. Ofungi, who replaced Mr. Okoth Ogola, told police officers that discipline must be enforced within the police force.

He urged the officers to ensure that policemen adhered to discipline. They must be duty conscious, clean and efficient.

Mr. Ofungi had earlier in the UNLF administration been the Inspector General of Police. He was replaced by Mr. Okoth Ogola about five years ago. Mr. Ofungi is known to be efficient, straightforward and with immense experience in police force administration.

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CSO: 3400/715

UGANDA

CP DISOWNS PRINCE MUTEBI

Kampala FOCUS in English 26 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] The Conservative Party C.P. has categorically stated that it has no political connection with Prince Ronald Mutebi.

Mutebi is not a politician and he is like any other Ugandan citizen, but he is only head of the clans of Buganda, a Senior official of CP has pointed out.

Speaking to FOCUS Mr. Henry Kyeyune, who is a close associate of CP leader Joshua Mayanja-Nkangi stated that the Prince does not belong to any of the political parties in Uganda.

He denounced those people who claim that CP has connection with kingship, stressing that his party has never asserted that the Kabaka should be President of Uganda.

Kyeyune stressed that according to the 1962 Federal constitution, kings were only constitutional heads with no direct power, but were just symbols who never involved themselves in political matters.

He discarded the present unitary system which he attributed to the imposition of notorious UPC men, youth wingers, chairmen, and militiamen.

The conservative Party also welcomed the present steps of recreating the local administrative system. The party stated that good administration of the country depends on the agreed sharing of powers of authority and the involvement of opinion leaders and ordinary citizens in the machinery of decision-making and implementing decisions.

He pointed out that there is a very big gap between those who need administrative services.

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CSO: 3400/715

UGANDA

PRINCE MUTEBI EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH MUSLIMS

Kampala FOCUS in English 4 Dec 85 pp 2, 6

[Text] Prince Ronnie Mutebi the heir of Uganda's first President and last King of Buganda Sir Edward Muteesa who has been in exile since his childhood but now in Nairobi Kenya has expressed solidarity with the Uganda Muslims in fighting for their rights and freedom, especially for fighting the Obote regime which terrorised them.

Prince Mutebi the leader of the Buganda clans passed his greeting through the Chief Kadhi Mufti of Uganda Sheikh Kassin Mulumva who returned from Nairobi over the weekend.

In my telephone conversation with the Chief Kadhi, Prince Mutebi said that he has been hearing all the problems the Muslims of Uganda faced during Obote's rule and thanked them for their patience.

He requested the Chief Kadhi to convey his message to the Muslims to work hard for peace development and prosperity of Uganda.

"Convey my thanks to the Muslims for their patience, and tolerance and my greetings to members of my family," the Prince said.

Meanwhile Hassan Turabi Education centre Bweyogerere Primary School has held its first speech day since it was founded a year ago.

Those present included Sheikh Obeid Kamulegeya, Prince Badru Kakungulu, the Acting Chief Education Officer Mr. P. B. Kibenge who donated Sh. 100,000 - to the Centre in behalf of the Ministry, and the District Education Officer Mpigi.

The Chairman of the Uganda Muslim Youth Assembly UMYA, Bweyogerere Branch, Mr. E.N. Serwadda pointed out that among others the aims and objectives of UMYA are to mobilise Muslim youths for the task of promoting and spreading Islam, bringing about friendship and co-operation among the people of this land.

It also aims at encouraging Muslim youth to render voluntary services to Islamic and all mankind and to help the needy and to instill in the Muslim youths the spirit of love and unity.

And to also support UMSC in disseminating its policies in regards to rehabilitation, propagation, and social welfare, youth and other programmes, and the establishment of institutions like theological, medical, schools and disabled.

The headmaster Mr. Abdu Kaggwa reported that the school now has 330 pupils and 14 teachers. But shortage of teachers, lack of transport, scholarstic materials, dormitories and teachers houses were hindering the rapid development of the school, Mr. Kaggwa said.

But he reported that the school performs in secular as well as in Islamic education at a high standard and plans are under way to employ more Islamic teachers and providing recommended text books.

The Headmaster thanked the Ministry of Education for the advice and support it is extending to the school. Others he paid tribute to were, Dr. Hassan Turabi who laid the foundation stone and accepted the centre to be named after him, Dr. Abdallah Omar Naswif the Secretary General World Muslim among others for their financial and material support to the school.

Mr. Kaggwa announced that interviews for all classes will commence on 12th and end on 13th December 1985 starting at 9.00 a.m. daily.

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CSO: 3400/715

UGANDA

NRA URGED TO SIGN PEACE AGREEMENT

Kampala FOCUS in English 4 Dec 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Govt., NRA must realise people want peace"]

[Text] It is now more than three months since the Nairobi peace talks between the ruling military council and the National Resistance Movement began in Nairobi.

For the last three months there has been endless shuttling between Nairobi and Kampala, and every passing day the signing of an agreement has been anticipated but all in vain.

And as the peace talks have continued to drag on, an intermitant civil war which last weekend erupted into total war at the Masaka front and in Bunyoro has raged on unceasingly.

Yet just like the stalment of the Nairobi peace talks, the war itself has also not progressed in favour of any of the warring groups. Just as it is now difficult for Yoweri Museveni's NRA to capture Kampala, it is also an uphill task for government troops to advance past Katonga river for Masaka town.

And as the Uganda press finds itself sandwiched between the two forces, it has received words flogging from the Kampala government. In the strongest terms, the Vice Chairman of the ruling military council and Minister of Defence Forces Prime Minister Abraham Waliggo, and more furious and more often than any Information and Broadcasting Minister Dr. Ojok Mulozi.

More than this, both sides at the Nairobi peace talks have at different times not been serious with the talks, although the accusing finger has been more pointed at Museveni than the government.

This has been shown by the recent intensification of war at the prospect of signing an agreement at any time. Bloodshed continue to be split amidst daily fierce exchange of words. If both sides were serious in their undertakings, the recent massive armament and heavy troop deployment on both worrying sides would not have taken place. As the peace agreement nears signing Ugandans would have expected a gradual ceasefire and development of friendship.

It is unthinkable that when the peace agreement is signed all these hostilities will cease. It appears that agreement or no agreement the civil war in Uganda will continue unabated with consequent deaths, destruction and ongoing suffering, especially to the poor indigenous citizens.

In short, the Nairobi peace talks seems to have been just a waste of effort, time and money. The double loss of the nations resources and at the war fronts and in Nairobi is a great waste to the country.

Thus the need to end the civil war and the consequent waste of the nations resources through death and destruction must be realized by the two parties as of great necessity. The two parties must bear in mind that the majority of Ugandans are desperately yearning for peace unlike the top leadership of both sides which are yearning for power.

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CSO: 3400/715

UGANDA

ROLE OF MILITARY DENOUNCED

Kampala FOCUS in English 26 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "There is no good army"]

[Text] The role of the coercive forces especially the army has been a negative and destructive one in Uganda's history. Yet at the time of our independence in 1962, the country was left without any military influence in its economic, social and political affairs.

But since 1966 the army has intervened in the country's affairs directly in terms of military coups and by being misused by politicians, always with disastrous results.

The nasty debacle began in 1966 when the Obote first regime was used by government troops to attack the Palace of Kabaka Edward Mutesa.

The gun had now entered Uganda's politics in earnest, for Milton Obote in 1969 surrounded parliamentary buildings with tanks thus destroying democracy with arms with consequent detention of ministers and members of Parliament without trial.

Yet the same guns were to turn against him with a Military coup in 1971. During the eight years of Amin's rule, the gun became popularised in Uganda's politics as Amin went on rampage in an effort to crash any opposition to his regime.

With that war of 1979 Ugandans hoped that the numerous atrocities committed on them were to come to an end. The new politicians themselves also showed signs of having learnt from history and tended to think of people's support rather than that of the coercive forces.

The new army (UNLA) also pretended to be a people's army during the first year after liberation. But shortly afterwards power-seekers began to misuse it, and as an armed opposition went into the bush, the one "holy" UNLA began to unleash on the masses of this country atrocities at a scale that was unknown before in its history. Obote's brutal reign was ended last July in a Military coup by the same UNLA which afterwards pretended to have got "saved" from its

recent atrocities. The UNLA return to the road of sanity, pronouncement was joined by guerrilla groups namely NRA, UFA, UNFR and FUNA which has been busy destroying life and property in the course of fighting the Obote regime.

But no sooner had the Obote dust settled down than the UNLA in alliance with sister groups of Amin's former army, FUNA and UNRF went on rampage committing untold atrocities like killing and raping.

And even the apparently seeming sane NRA, FDA, and FEDEMU and UFA of UFM cannot be excused from recent atrocities. FEDEMU which first acted as a Policeman is itself currently accused of robbing especially vehicles, so is UFA in Southern Mironi.

More than this, NRA which had boasted of having the most disciplined forces is being proved wrong with torture of victims in Kyagwe and in its occupied territory, allegedly because they do not support NRM.

Thus all this vivid, history of the role of the military in the affairs of our country should teach politicians that clinging to the army so as to stay in power is a waste of time for it backfires afterwards with serious consequences for the populace.

It is also obvious that there is no good army at all. An army can pretend to be good only in time of peace, but as long as an opposition emerges, especially an armed one, any army will obviously commit atrocities in the process of searching for its enemies.

This is happening in other countries like Northern Ireland, India, Afghanistan, El Salvador, to mention but a few.

Thus one of the best solutions to Uganda's problems is for politicians to stop relying on coercive forces, and to remove, such forces from the public life of the country if a new chapter is to be opened in our history.

/13104

CSO: 3400/715

UGANDA

KIDNAPPINGS, LOOTING, OTHER VIOLENCE DENOUNCED

Kampala THE EQUATOR in English 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Reports of bizarre incidents in which people are reportedly disappearing at the hands of men in the uniform are a pointer in a direction which does not foster stability in the country.

Looting, rape, trade in human beings, mainly the women folk and killings have been reported to be on rampant in a number of districts. All that has been attributed to men in uniform which is said to be akin to that of the UNLA.

The latest reports include that of Aloi in Lira District where 35 youths were bundled in a military truck from a railway station and taken to unknown destinations. Others in Akakokoro, mainly peasants, have been looted of all their belongings. Who are perpetrating such acts?

Cannot the top military leadership isolate those bad elements. Today, we talk of the UNLA uniform because the majority of the fighter groups, namely FUNA, FEDEMU, UNRF, UFM are now working with the original UNLA in keeping "peace".

In the past few weeks, we were told that acts of misconduct came about as a result of the confrontation between the National Resistance Army (NRA) and government troops. And indeed, accusations have been normally hurled at each other that combatants in the opponents camp were the perpetrators of atrocities.

But in this particular case of misconduct in Lira, whereby life of 35 youths is not properly accounted for, was it again a confrontation between UNLA and NRA? Be it that the youths were found to be a security risk, why whisk them to unknown destinations.

It is time such dark episodes were investigated and corrective measures taken against their perpetrators. Otherwise, Uganda will be revisited by traumatic experience of the 1970s when many people disappeared at the hands of armed men. And, the word disappearance took on a new meaning of being presumed dead.

EQUATOR newspaper vehemently calls on the military council to ensure that parts of the country which have been relatively safe remain in harmony.

The law should be allowed to prevail, other than individuals who are armed administering justice.

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CSO: 3400/715

UGANDA

NRM LEADER MUSEVENI PROFILED

Kampala THE EQUATOR in English 4 Dec 85 pp 3, 8

[Text] Today, EQUATOR newspaper, introduces to you Profiles of some of the key people in the Nairobi peace talks which have been on since August.

The peace process has been arduous, but with painstaking commitment on both parties - Military Council Government and the National Resistance Movement (NRM) and the assiduity of Kenyan arbitrator, President Daniel arap Moi, agreement is almost ready waiting for signing.

Mythology tends to shroud the character of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) key guerilla leader, Mr. Yoweri Museveni.

Mr. Museveni's well calculated bush war tactics in the five-year guerilla war-fare against Dr. A. Milton Obote's government have earned him many attributes, some of which have certainly been founded on wrong premises. Quite a number of people have tended to misunderstand the character of the guerilla fighter to the extent that they think the man has some invincible powers that have enabled him to be elusive before his enemies.

But all that is a myths. It is founded on wrong premises. The major scores of Mr. Museveni have been his steadfastness as a guerilla leader and a militarist, and the fact that he does not lose sight of his avowed political goals, a quality which perhaps, above all else, has been the major driving force backing him in his triumphs.

Mr. Museveni is a radical intellectual positivist, who looks at the causes of Africa's ills as basically spanning from the colonial past and the bad leadership which took over the colonial legacy.

Mr. Museveni hails from the gentle hilly savanaland of Ntungamo, Rwampara county in Ankole, western Uganda. He is from the stock of Ankole cattle-keeping people.

He was born to a Mr. Kaguta, a husband of two, one of whom is Mr. Museveni's mother, Mangeri. Mr. Museveni was born at the time when the dust of the second world war was settling down, some 40 years ago.

He was baptised the name of Museveni probably to connote the Baseveni, African soldiers who participated in the world war.

It could also be that the name connotes the crusade of Balokoleism --- church revival group of the saved Christians.

At the school going age, Mr. Museveni went to Kyamate Primary School, Mbarara High School (junior secondary then) between 1959 and 1960, Ntare High School in 1961 to 1966, and then to Dar es Salaam University in 1967 to 1970. At Ntare High School, he studied with Mr. Eriya Kategaya, now one of his top political associates.

As a student in primary and secondary schools, Mr. Museveni was active in social affairs like debating and Christian fellowship. He was an active Mulokole and profound debator. "He was not good at sports though", a close school-mate at Ntare High School says of him.

The school mate recollects, though dimly, that Mr. Museveni wrote a political essay which got published in the school magazine in 1966. Perhaps that was the beginning of Mr. Museveni's interest in politics though he already had the attribute of a good debator on his side.

Students Politics

At Dar es Salaam University, Mr. Museveni took Political Science and Economics, graduating with a BA degree.

His secondary school day interest in politics was sharpened when he was at Dar es Salaam University. He was a moving spirit behind the formation of the University of Students Revolutionary (USURF) which had to publicise and popularise revolutionary ideas, and the cause of the liberation of dominated peoples of the world.

As leader of the USURF, Mr. Museveni visited the liberated areas of Mozambique, and hence had opportunity to interact with the fiery leaders of the FRELIMC, a liberation movement which fought for the liberation of Mozambique. In particular, Mr. Museveni got in close touch with the FRELIMC leader then and now Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Upon his return to Uganda, Mr. Museveni briefly worked with the Uganda civil service from 1970-1971, and thereafter fled the country when Amin took over a military coup. He went to Tanzania, and around 1973 or 1974, he got married. By the time Mr. Museveni went to the bush after the 1980 general election he had three children.

While in Tanzania, he organized the Front for National Salvation (FRONASA) to wage war against the Amin regime. He was in charge of the defence, while Mr. Kategaya was responsible for finance.

The struggle for the liberation of Uganda from Amin's fascist hand took quite some time, until the coming together of various fighting groups, assisted by the Tanzanian People Defence Forces (TPDF) that Amin was ousted. Indeed the key Uganda fighting groups, apart from TPDF, were the Obote and Museveni led fighters.

Captures Mbarara

When the actual offensive against the Amin regime had been launched, Mr. Museveni spearheaded the onslaught through the southern front storming and capturing Mbarara in a fierce dash to combine with the other forces which were under the command of the Chairman of Military Council Gen Tito Okello, the late UNLA Chief of Staff Brig David Oyito Ojok and Mr. Paulo Muwanga at Masaka. Masaka had been already overran in a victorious shoot-out by the time Museveni's force arrived.

Museveni was appointed Defence Minister in the UNLF administration headed by Prof Yusufu Lulu Koronde soon after liberation in 1979.

He retained the same portfolio even after the Lule administration had fallen. But he was later removed by Mr Godfrey Binaisa, Lule's successor, and given the Ministry of Regional Cooperation, a portfolio he retained even after he had become a member of the Military Commission which removed Mr Binaisa from the presidency.

He was Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission which was headed by Mr. Muwanga. He held that post until after the 1980 general elections which he said had been rigged in favour of Dr. A. Milton Obote, who subsequently became Uganda's new elected President.

Mr. Museveni had contested the election on a ticket of the Uganda Patriotic Movement (JPM), of which he was key founder member in that year of the polls. He stood in Mbarara North Constituency where he was defeated by the Democratic Party (DP) candidate, Mr. Sam Kuteesa, his own brother-in-law.

Goes To The Bush

He had prior to the polls vowed that if the elections were to be rigged, he would go to the bush. In forming the UPM, Mr. Museveni had actively worked with politicians like Mr. Bidandi Ssali, the party's Secretary General, Mr. Eriya Kategaya, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, Mr. Kintu - Musoke and Mr. Kirunda Kivejinja.

Negative political attributes have, however, been said about Museveni, more so by his political opponents. Many of his opponents, including Dr. Obote, felt that Mr. Museveni was a non-compromising character.

However, a close classmate of his says: "Non-compromising is not the correct word to use in describing Museveni. He is not rigid, otherwise he would not be in politics.

"He compromises. But at the same time, he sticks to his views if he knows that he is correct."

Political Views

One of the influences on his political views is the fact that he had his education in the colonial period, and thereafter he went to Dar es Salaam University, a hot-bed for liberation war politics. It was at a time when armed struggle was the only recourse for the liberation of the colonial vestiges of Southern Africa.

It was at Dar es Salaam University that Mr. Museveni first formulated strong political ideas, and his contact with key political figures like the retired Tanzanian leader, Mwalima Julius Nyerere, Somora Machal of Mozambique and other liberation fighters of Angola, Azania and Zimbabwe made a hallmark on his political career".

All that political contact shaped Mr. Museveni's outlook on political issues to make him a young radical African intellectual political positivist.

Another issue was that Mr. Museveni must have found that post-independence charismatic leaders, like Dr. Obote, were inadequate. They had their failings, which at times made them compromise with the colonial legacy they had fought against.

He indeed did not believe that Dr. Obote should have become the leader after the 1980 elections. While in exile, Mr. Museveni differed with Mr Obote on political approaches. Mr Museveni did not believe in the colonial theory of dividing peoples in "warrior tribes", labourers", or "rulers". It was upon that divergency in political outlook that Mr Museveni formed the FRONASA. It is probably that divergency in political views that explains why the two --- Dr Obote and Mr Museveni --- could not come to table to solve the political problem. The latter opted for the bush to fight the former and remove him from power.

Other misconceived attributes on Mr Museveni are that he is an elusive fellow, who has defied his enemies especially in the 8 1/2 year struggle against Amin regime and the five - year bush war he led against Dr. Obote government.

But his school-mate says: "All that about his elusiveness is untrue. Museveni is not a reckless fellow or the bragging type who would like to ride on a high crest.

"Stories that he had been coming to Kampala before Dr. Obote was removed from power and slipping out of, the hands of the security forces are all incorrect. All those stories revolve around a myths that some people have developed about the man," he said.

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CSO: 3400/715

UGANDA

INFORMATION MINISTER BLASTS PRESS

Kampala THE STAR in English 2 Dec 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] The press in Uganda has been warned against malicious reporting which destroy the image of Uganda and create disunity among the citizens.

The warning was issued by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr Ojok Mulozi, when addressing a public rally at Ggaba fishing village near Kampala at the weekend.

He said some papers, like THE STAR have failed to recognize the constitutional privilege of the freedom of the press, adding, "almost everything they report is misleading."

"THE STAR has failed to recognize the government of the ruling Military Council, because when it reports, it portrays the Council as one of the warring factions in the country," Mulozi said.

He vowed, "if in future I become an acting minister of Internal Affairs, I will question the type of passports some of the journalists in Uganda have."

Mulozi explained that there was a time when THE STAR reported that Amin was in Koboko, but when the ruling Military Council wanted to prove the truth of the story, the editor of the paper had to flee Kampala. "It's not the intention of the government to interfere in the affairs of press, but the press must be responsible," he advised.

As a professional journalist, he said, he could not be deceived by any reporting. He said when the Nairobi peace talks are being reported, some papers continue to misinform the public by publishing contradicting reports day-in-day-out.

He regretted that some papers have been causing a lot of panic in Kampala resulting into people abandoning their duties and running in all directions without knowing what might have happened

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CSO: 3400/720

UGANDA

OUTGOING FAO OFFICIAL PRAISES NATION'S FOOD EFFORTS

Kampala THE STAR in English 9 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] Uganda is a country flowing with milk and honey and should continue in its efforts to feed its people.

The outgoing world Food and Agriculture Organisation Representative to Uganda, Mr. John Hoskins has said at a farewell party he hosted at his Nakasero home on Saturday. He has been transferred to Bangladesh after 32 months in Uganda.

He commended his staff's efforts in making effective administration for the Organisation, in addition to making his stay in Uganda a happy one.

Hoskins also wished to see Uganda develop in various fields as well as securing peace and security.

He said that the World Food Day was one of the highlights of his stay in Uganda, and paid tribute to voluntary organisations like the YWCA, to which FAO owed much of its publicity. He added without co-operation with such world agencies like the UNDP FAO's efforts would have been in vain.

"After my departure from here, I shall always cherish memories of Uganda, the country of milk and honey" Hoskins said, adding that he had found Ugandans compatible and wished the "Pearl of Africa" to rise and shine again.

Present at the party was Mr. Latif Abdalla, in charge of agricultural mechanisation at the FAO offices in Kampala who wished Hoskins "the best in Bangladesh."

He commended all efforts Hoskins has made, particularly his popularity with the people of Uganda.

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UGANDA

MINISTER EXTOLS TIES WITH FAO

Kampala THE STAR in English 7 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The cooperation existing between the Uganda Government and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), has been hailed by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Peter Katuramu Karani.

The Minister expressed this praise during a farewell party he hosted at Entebbe Airport restaurant in honour of the outgoing FAO representative to Uganda, Mr John A. Hoskins. Hoskins has been transferred to Bangladesh.

Katuramu-Karani also paid glowing tribute to the FAO office in Kampala for its continued support and advice to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

In response, Hoskins enumerated a number of FAO assisted projects which, he said, had been set up while others were in the pipeline. These he added, include the mechanised agricultural projects at Gulu and Masindi for maize production; the seed production project at Masindi; a cocoa project, community firewood plantation and soil conservation, a food processing industry and the agriculture and livestock census.

Hoskins also commended the officials of the Ministry for their cooperation with the FAO office which, he added, "enabled the successful holding of the 1984 and 1985 world food days at Masaka and Entebbe respectively.

Hoskins has been replaced by Mr. Amir Abdsalla Khalil who was expected to arrive in the country on Thursday. A Sudanese national, Khalil has worked at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, for 14 years.

Others who attended the party included Mr. Friedric Manu von Malincndt, the UNDP Resident Representative in Uganda and several high ranking officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

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UGANDA

BRIEFS

BUTURO REINSTATED--Mr. James Nsaba Buturo has been reinstated as District Commissioner of Kampala; replacing Mr. Tamukedde-Zake, the man who replaced him in August this year. Nsaba Buturo, who reported back to his old chair on Monday, had been in detention at Luzira Maximum Security Prison, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus. When the STAR contacted the DC's office at Wandegaya yesterday, Nsaba Buturo was in the office. However the ADC 1, Mr. Kenneth Otto, said Nsaba Buturo was not in office at the time, but confirmed that the DC reported for duty on Monday. Otto, however, denied rumours that Tamukedde had been sacked, adding, "the old man just decided to have a rest at his home. He was obviously not asked to leave by anybody. This is apparently the reason why the concerned authorities had to reinstate Mr. James Nsaba Buturo. [Text] [Kampala THE STAR in English 4 Dec 85 pp 1, 2] /13104

RWAKASISI ON MURDER CHARGE--The former Minister of State in the Office of the President and Chief of the defunct National Security Agency (NASA) Cris Rwakasisi Rutimbirayo, was yesterday re-produced in the district court in connection with a murder charge. This was the second time for Rwakasisi to appear in the district court. Two weeks back, the murder charge was read to former minister, in which it is alleged that he murdered a diplomat George Kananura Rwabatoto. The alleged murder is said to have been committed in Mbarara town in February, 1981. When the case came up for mentioning yesterday, Mr. Francis Ssemakalu prosecuting told court that the enquiries were not yet completed. Rwakasisi who was not represented was further remanded to December 18, 1985 when the case will come up for further mentioning. For the first time since he was brought before the courts of law, Rwakasisi looked miserable. His usual black suit and striped tie had crumpled, and his face was wrinkled. [Text] [Kampala THE STAR in English 5 Dec 85 pp 1, 2] /13104

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23 January 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT REVIEWS PUBLIC SECTOR PAY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] GOVERNMENT is considering giving public servants pay increases of between 8% and 10% — and is also discussing restoration of the 30% cut in service bonuses.

If granted, this could increase government spending by as much as R1bn.

Pretoria sources told *Business Day* yesterday that staff association demands had been discussed at Cabinet level and that, although no firm decision had been made, the lifting of the freeze on public-sector salary increases was now under intensive study.

But economists warned yesterday that any increase in the huge slice of national income which goes to pay the 645 000 central government and provincial workers — about R6.5bn — would greatly complicate the 1986/87 Budget.

The figure of R6.5bn does not include pay for the 235 000 SA Transport Services (Sats) and 80 000 Post Office workers, who would get the same increase as any decided on for central government workers.

When their annual payout is added, the total public-sector salary bill exceeds R10bn.

Public-sector salaries were last raised in January 1984 by 12%.

Since then staff associations claim inflation has eroded 22% of the purchasing power of their earnings.

The Public Servants Association (PSA) has submitted a demand for "double-digit" increases from the start of the new financial year in April, and Post Office and Sats unions have asked for ample compensation for inflation.

A major objective of the PSA is to keep pay in the service abreast of private-sector salaries.

PSA chairman Colin Cameron has claimed that a gap has already opened between the two since January last year.

If this was not closed, he warned, there would be a flow of skilled and professional public servants to the private sector when the upturn got under way.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the public service, Ruben Sive, said the costs of government in South Africa had gone through the roof.

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CSO: 3400/624

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK CONSUMERISM GAINS REPORTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Vita Palestrant: "Now the Black Consumer Gives Voice"]

[Text]

FOR WELL over a decade it has been fashionable in marketing circles to regard the black consumer as an exciting and lucrative new species.

Locked into this special category, black consumers have been dissected, analysed and assessed in terms of rands and cents. But few analysts, if any, predicted boycotts instead of booms. Perhaps, in those days, business folk were too preoccupied with profits to think of human rights.

Now boycotts have become a fact of life, leaving in their wake a trail of bankrupt white businesses. In hindsight, of course, it was as inevitable as sunset and sunrise that this enormous sector would use whatever leverage it had politically.

Last Saturday, following hard on the formation of the Confederation of SA Trade Unions, a fledgling black consumer group — the Black Consumers' Association — added its voice to a growing black nationalism at its conference entitled "Consumerism in Recession".

Held at the same Carlton Hotel where, six years ago, P W Botha

persuaded the corporate sector to support his reform campaign, the association's affiliates of women's groups and trade unions listened intently as respectable black speakers voiced sentiments close to those of the angry and bitter township youth.

Speaker after speaker painted dismal pictures of exploitation and humiliation at the hands of white business — some of them personal.

Impoverished

Phil Kumalo, from the Wits Business School, said he still had his name on the Credit Bureau computer — the result of some rotten HP furniture years back; Eric Mafuna, MD of a market research company, spoke of impoverished blacks who made small monthly payments on lay-by to buy their children clothes for Christmas — only to find they were given wrong sizes, inferior quality goods and in some instances a "pair" of shoes that catered for two left feet.

Dr Sam Motsuenyane, Nafcoc president, wanted to know why he couldn't get a cup of tea at a fast foods outlet in Pretoria

North after doing his monthly shopping at a supermarket chain in the same centre.

The conference opened with prayers and hymns and was led by the association's president Ellen Kuzwayo.

The first speaker, Phil Kumalo, in his speech on "Capitalism and the Black Consumer" said: "Vested interests in this country have twisted the rules of capitalism. We must create trust in this system again and perhaps the next generation will benefit. But for now the situation can't be resolved around a table because the damage has been done."

The audience applauded loudly when he said: "I was in East London the other day and one till out of 17 was working in a supermarket chain. That is the meaning of the 'black giant' ... all of you in this room are very influential".

Ellen Kuzwayo — "mother of the nation," now in her 70s and a dedicated community leader — urged the audience of 120 to present a united front with black business against "the enemy who strives to divide us". She said whites knew their bread was buttered in Soweto and every other township around the country.

Dr Sam Motsuenyane followed: "This country tells the rest of the world we are a free enterprise system. They are selling a commodity that is not there. Even now there are 500 laws retarding black business. How can we run a normal business in abnormal business circumstance?"

He encouraged black businessmen to identify with the aspirations of the community and warned them not to be isolated from their struggle. "Nafcoc is particularly concerned at the destruction of business in the townships, for whatever reason," he said.

Political power without economic power was hopeless, he warned. Black spending was estimated at R7b a year and would rise to R22b by the turn of the century — two-thirds of the buying power of SA. "We must get more and more money as time goes on, for without a strong business base blacks are net exporters of capital."

He said 80% of Soweto's buying power was spent in downtown Johannesburg "enriching the rich at the expense of the poor". He suggested black shopkeepers start a co-operative so they could buy and sell competitively.

Informed

Eric Mafuna said the meagre salaries of blacks prior to 1970 "couldn't buy much respect in the marketplace". "During the Seventies there was rapid and irreversible change. Consumers became better informed and no longer bought out of windows or in special sections for blacks — they started questioning these things. It was the beginnings of a very powerful movement."

He said blacks wanted to know why they could buy a hamburger but had to eat it on the pavement. These issues were invariably tied to human rights. "Trends indicate

a substantial increase in pressure, especially on retail outlets operating in the black market. Not even government can legislate against consumer boycotts."

It was likely consumer clout would be used against businesses with long histories of racial discrimination, poor employment practices and unsatisfactory customer relations.

"A lot of businesses will be put out of action because there is not enough communication between them and black consumers. Unless business goes out of its way to explain its stand ... they will have a strike at the drop of a hat."

Next came Joy Hurwitz, president of the Housewives' League, and it was back to the bread and butter issues of consumerism. Her advice was eagerly received and she was enthusiastically applauded.

So was the director of the Legal Resources Centre, Geoff Budlender. Speaking on "The poor pay more," he expressed concern that the current wave of euphoria about free enterprise would lead businessmen to believe they were free to exploit people.

Mr R Khoza, MD of a market-

ing company, appropriately ended the conference by speaking about the "powerlessness and power" of the black consumer. "Total white earning power is R16b and they are 14% of the population while black earning power is about R8b. Average household incomes for whites is R1 834 a month, for blacks R273. For every R1 that goes to blacks R6,70 goes to whites."

But he said blacks accounted for 46% of all food consumption in 1984, whites for 39% and coloureds and Indians for 15%. In the grocery sector, blacks consumed 55% and whites 32%.

"From this you can deduce black powerlessness versus black buying power... If you were to bring about pressure these sectors are where you would lean your weight".

Challenges

He said black consumers were fast becoming politicised and the age old phrase of "let the buyer beware" was changing to "let the producer beware".

It was hard to imagine how corporate South Africa, so often poor at listening to its white consumers, would meet the challenges presented that day. Consumer rights, as Eric Mafuna pointed out, are invariably tied to human rights.

Earlier in the day Winnie Serobe had raised a bitter laugh. "The other day a township youth said to me: 'Tell me, why have the big businessmen gone to Lusaka to talk to the ANC — why don't they talk to us?'"

Although invitations had been sent to 50 companies, representatives attending could be counted on one hand.

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SOUTH AFRICA

OPPOSITION SPOKESMAN SLAMS FINANCE MINISTER

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Dec 85 p 33

[Article by Harry Schwarz, MP]

[Text]

IT IS a tragedy for South Africa that Barend du Plessis is now following the same path as his predecessors. He was given every opportunity, and one hoped he would take a different road.

To tell South Africa as he did on television recently that a growth of 4,7 percent in GDP last year meant that the standards of the average South African increased by 4,7 percent is not only misleading but is arrant nonsense, as any first-year economics student can testify.

Among other material facts, this fails to take into account the population growth, and it is therefore not even a per capita GDP figure.

The Minister of Finance continues to seek credit for the Government when it corrects its own mistakes.

He rationalises and blames everyone and everything except the incorrect management of the economy by the Government.

Certainly, as he says, those connected with exports have done well, but the overwhelming mass of South Africans who can least afford it are the ones who have made the sacrifices, and have not benefited.

The bankruptcies, the vast number of unemployed, the high inflation rate, the debasement of our currency, these are testimony of government economic policy and management failure.

What is worse, this failure has contributed to the unrest, has created the disillusioned and frustrated who are the fertile ground in which unrest breeds.

That is the price of failure.

Now we are supposed to put on blinkers and pretend that all is going to be well.

The sacrifices will continue to be made by those who can least afford them. Prices will continue to go up but wages and salaries must be watched, he says.

Ludicrous

Exporters will do well, but local demand must be watched. What he means is very clear. It means that demand must be kept under control and wages and salaries kept down.

How will the jobs be created? Export orientated activities do not create the greatest number of jobs.

Tax concessions are held out, particularly for those in the higher income groups.

Certainly, everyone wants to pay lower taxes, but has he considered the social and political implications of tax concessions which help only the upper income groups?

To seek almost to make a virtue of the drop in the value of the rand and to draw a comparison with West Germany last year is ludicrous in the extreme.

The low rand in our case is due to a lack of confidence in our economy, to the fact that the financial situation has been allowed to deteriorate.

The role of business to which the Minister referred is interesting. Consult, he's prepared to do, yes, but he says business must attend to business and government will make the decisions and rule the country.

The Minister has forgotten that this is our country. It's the private sector's country; it's the people's country; it is not merely the Government's country.

The people want to put right the mess but are given no opportunity of doing so.

The private sector is not on the Priorities Committee, they do not help to shape policy, they are the victims of the actions by those elected on a political mandate which is now some years old. But the Government has no more economic mandate.

Timing

Its policies have shattered and, in falling, it has brought the country to the lowest point in the economy ever seen in its history.

Its wrong timing politically, its reactive as opposed to proactive policies, are evident in economics even more than in politics.

If a referendum on its economic policy and management were held today, the Government would be overwhelmingly defeated.

To now hold out, as the Minister does, a new period of sustained growth, where it is likely in fact to be merely a short-term hiccup, is doing a disservice to the country.

My appeal to the Minister is, tell it like it is, call for co-operation and joint effort by public and private sectors, co-operation between capital management and worker, and

you'll find that the people will respond, but they want to participate and they are no longer prepared to allow one mistake after another.

But these television interviews where charm is a substitute for reality and the seriousness of our situation is swept under the carpet will only create more disillusion.

Frankly Mr Minister, I'm disappointed. I hoped for better, I expected a change in approach.

Worried

I am sad at our plight, and having listened to you I'm not only sad but more worried than ever.

The measure of success of your political reform policy is how much and how fast you can demolish and repeal the laws which you yourselves have introduced.

The success of the financial and monetary policies over the last 18 months is measured by the under-utilisation of capacity, by the number of bankruptcies, and by the number of unemployed.

The political reform process at least makes sense, even though it has come too late to have the impact it would otherwise have had.

The fiscal and economic policies have caused wounds which, if they heal, will leave disfiguring scars in our economy forever.

To hold out that these policies have worked and that the change of direction is due to this and not to failure is the height of cynicism.



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SOUTH AFRICA

DEKOCK'S COURAGE, PERCEPTIONS PRAISED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Dec 85 p 33

[Article by Fleur de Villiers: "The Day That Our Chief Banker Decided To Lay It on the Line"]

[Text]

CENTRAL bankers talk, if at all, about such esoteric subjects as the money supply, M3 and — if they are very brave — about excessive Government spending.

Even in private and between consenting gnomes, they do NOT address themselves to such vexed subjects as political reform, they do NOT go face to face with a powerful, if misguided, lobby in the private sector and, although they may talk frankly to foreign bankers, they do NOT address themselves, however obliquely, to foreign governments.

Circumstances alter central bankers. Ever since Rubicon 1, a political speech which profoundly altered South Africa's financial climate, Dr Gerhard de Kock, a central banker to the modest manner born, has found himself in the eye of a political storm.

The state of emergency, President Botha's ill-fated Durban speech, the consequent crash of the rand and the unseemly rush by foreign banks to foreclose on South Africa's debts, have forged an ineluctable link between the men of Church Square who frame South Africa's monetary policies and those in the Union Buildings who frame — or fail to frame — its strategies for political reform.

Compelled

Dr Fritz Leutwiler, the archetypal Swiss gnome whose thankless task it is to reschedule South Africa's debt, has felt compelled to step out of character and pronounce on South Africa's internal policies. South African businessmen of every political pinstripe have marched in serried ranks to the Union Buildings to inform anyone who will listen that it will not be

business as usual until the politicians get their affairs in order, and multi-national companies who want to keep their interests in South Africa intact are begging for a reformist crumb from President Botha's table.

It was, therefore, not surprising that it should fall to the Governor of the Reserve Bank to succeed where the politicians have thus far failed and — before an audience of 350 of South Africa's top businessmen at the Sunday Times awards banquet on Monday night — to make the most important speech heard in this country since President Botha unveiled his revolutionary, but thus far unfulfilled, promises of January 25.

Courage

In one respect — his role as a central banker — it was out of character for Dr de Kock to pronounce on issues political. In another it was not. It takes courage of a peculiarly high order for a public servant — and despite the Reserve Bank's independence from Treasury, that is what the urbane doctor remains — to enter the political arena. But that is one quality Dr de Kock has in abundance.

The result was a speech that not only addressed most of the key issues which today vex the public mind, but was expressed with a clarity seldom found in political speeches, most of which need expert exegesis before they are understood by businessmen, voters or bewildered Pretoriologists abroad.

In essence, Dr de Kock's speech touched three separate, but related, issues.

With an elegance far more gently persuasive than irate threats to repatriate foreign workers, he reminded the rest of the world just what could happen to the rest of sub-Saharan Africa if its one-time powerhouse, South Africa, was given a one-way ticket to financial and economic isolation.

Old-style apartheid, he said, never had a chance of succeeding because it was based on the economic fallacy that independent Bantustans could be separate, economically viable entities. The sanctions campaign was based on the same fallacy — that the rest of sub-Saharan Africa could be developed while the South African economy stagnates.

Perceptions

"We all prosper and grow together in the African sun, or the region as a whole will limp along woefully."

The economic history of the region could be a success story or a Greek tragedy. Key players on whom the outcome rests were, he implied, the South African authorities, the local busi-

ness sector and governments and financial institutions in the rest of the world.

However fundamentally sound the South African economy is, until foreign perceptions of its socio-political health improve, it will continue to export capital sorely needed for growth and development.

Attack

Those perceptions might be grossly unfair and inaccurate. This country is not in an Iran-type pre-revolutionary situation, but fairness doesn't enter into the equation. Reform does. Therefore the reform process would have to be accelerated, its goals achieved and its progress publicised "widely and effectively."

Ministers who still cling to a belief in reform by stealth, please note.

South Africa should not, he said, be deterred by criticism and lack of support, either internally or abroad, or allow double standards and antagonism to harden its attitude. And

in a rare tribute to businessmen who have suddenly discovered that profits and politics are inextricably interwoven, he praised the private sector for pushing for further and faster reform.

But Dr de Kock did not warn only against the hardening of Government arteries; he also launched a full-scale frontal attack against powerful South African business leaders who suffer from a seemingly uncontrollable itch to make a temporary economic virtue out of political necessity, who long to respond to the economic crisis by pulling up the drawbridge and converting this country into a siege economy behind the barricades of a financial laager.

Faith

Import, price, wage and further exchange controls bred bureaucratic red tape and stifled freedom. Business should turn a deaf ear to those who sing the siren song of siege, he implied, warning that it would invariably degenerate into a tightly regimented eco-

nomy run on socialist lines by bureaucratic planners.

It was a brave statement by a man who first introduced Government to the attractions of a free market. A lesser man — given the forces, both internal and external, which now conspire against freedom and its risks — would have abandoned or diluted his beliefs. But Dr de Kock keeps the faith.

Senses

For that faith to succeed, not only for South Africa's sake, but for the whole of the region which depends on its economic strength and stability, the businessmen of Johannesburg and Cape Town, the bankers in New York, London and Zurich, foreign governments which cannot see the road beyond the sanctions bandwagon and — most important of all — the reluctant reformers of Pretoria will have to come to their senses.

It is to be hoped that they — all of them — have the courage of the Governor's convictions.

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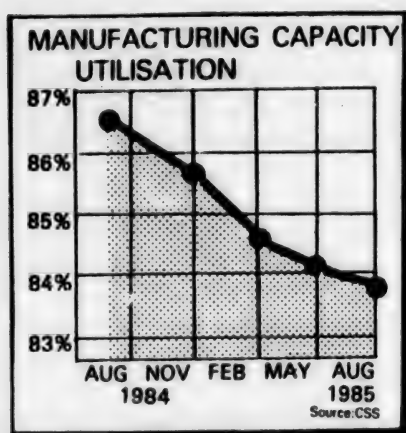
SOUTH AFRICA

LOWER FACTORY UTILIZATION MIRRORS ECONOMY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by John Tilston]

[Text]



THE economy's poor performance is underlined by the latest statistics on the utilisation of factories' capacity.

The figures, released by Central Statistical Services, are based on regularly-conducted surveys and show that not only has utilisation decreased, but that the reasons for the fall have moved increasingly away from shortages of inputs to lack of demand.

At the end of 1982 the manufacturing sector was operating at 87,6% of its capacity. This 12,4% under-utilisation was accounted for by a 1% shortage of raw materials and 1,6% shortage of labour.

Only 9,1% of the shortfall was attributed to "insufficient demand".

By August this year utilisation had slipped to 83,8%, with 14,3% of this attributed to insufficient demand.

Worst-hit industries included the motor industry (at 74,2% capacity), transport equipment (74,8%), electrical machinery (78,8%) and metal products (79,9%).

The picture has deteriorated since August. The motor industry, for example, is now reported to be operating at only 50% of capacity.

The manufacturing sector will be looking to a build-up in inventories to boost production levels. But few economists believe that stock levels will be increased next year. Most, in fact, are predicting a further decline in inventories by between R200m and R700m.

Economists just cannot see reasons for the businessman to increase stock levels in the current circumstances.

Indeed there are fears developing that the immediate post-Christmas period could provide a number of shocks.

Retailers have kept stock and staff levels artificially high, given the continuing decline in the level of real retail sales, in expectation of Christmas spending.

Once the festive season is over, further de-stocking and staff redundancies can be expected.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BUSINESS BUSTS--About five businesses in the Western Cape are "going broke" every day. The general manager of the liquidation section of the Cape Board of Executors, Neville Rubenstein, says the 1000-mark for liquidations and insolvencies registered with the Master of the Supreme Court in Cape Town was passed on October 4. This is the first time that more than 1000 cases had been registered in a year. He said he expected the total number of insolvencies and liquidations to reach 1250 by the end of the year. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Dec 85 p 3] /12828

MAIZE EXPORTED AT LOSS--About 700000 tons of SA's 1985-86 surplus maize has been exported--at a loss. Of this about 200000 tons has been shipped to Taiwan and the bulk of the remaining 500000 tons to Japan. Yesterday Maize Board GM Hennie Nel declined to disclose the extent of the loss. However, he did say it would be debited to the board's stabilisation fund--already R200m in the red. The loss, he said, would be cushioned by borrowings from the Land Bank. Nel said international markets were glutted with huge grain surpluses. However, SA produced probably the world's highest quality maize, which provided a strong competitive edge. Prices were low, reflecting the big surplus, and this neutralised much of the advantage from the low exchange value of the rand. Grain merchants said losses were undoubtedly being suffered on exports but the extent was known only to the Maize Board. One industry source said SA was probably realising about \$102 a ton on exports. This, at an exchange rate of \$0,038 to the rand, translated into R268. However, to be deducted from this were export costs of about R60 a ton--resulting in an overall deficit of about R40 a ton. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 1] /12828

'SEIGE' ECONOMY--South Africa faced having to cope with an economy under siege unless it accelerated the pace of political reform and was able to resolve its foreign-debt overhang, says Old Mutual chief economist Rob Lee. "The trend of events is already moving in that direction. Siege conditions may not be imminent, but they are on the horizon," he added. He believed the factors characteristic of a siege economy included: A managed currency no longer allowed to float freely; Direct controls over imports, such as import licensing; Strict exchange controls by the Reserve Bank, including the flow of all currencies across borders; Wage and price controls, and greater control over interest rates; and Tough credit ceiling by the banks. Some or all of these measures were inevitable, Lee suggested unless the political environment improved drastically, the gold price rose substantially, and the unrest was contained. He warned, however, that such backtracking--most of these controls existed not long ago--would be economically harmful for the country in the long run. Once reintroduced, it would be years before the country was able to recover. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 1] /12828

SOUTH AFRICA

MINORCO BUYS INTO U.S. COMPANIES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Brian Zlotnick]

[Text]

THE Anglo group's overseas arm, Mineral and Resources Corporation (Minorco), is to purchase for \$215m cash a 49% holding in Adobe, a listed US oil and gas company, and an effective 24% stake in Arcata, a printing and forest products company.

The transaction, which is still subject to the requirements of anti-trust legislation, seems to have poured cold water on rumours that Minorco would use its \$400m cash pile to lift its 29% interest in Consolidated Gold Fields to above 50%.

Minorco's wholly-owned subsidiary, Plain Holdings, is to acquire these interests from Inspiration Resources, a company in which the Minorco group holds about 45% of the voting rights and 59% of the equity.

Adobe, whose shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, produces oil and gas in the US and Indonesia and undertakes exploration in both countries, as well as in Egypt and Colombia.

It has interests in six producing wells in the US, and interests in Canada and the North Sea.

On a consolidated basis, Adobe at end-June had total assets of \$709m and shareholders' funds of \$555m. In the year to December, total sales would have been \$172m and attributable earnings \$13.1m.

Proved reserves at end-December amounted to 30.8-million barrels of crude oil, 168.1-million cubic feet (mcf) of gas and 12.5-million barrels of natural gas liquids.

Arcata generates most of its profits through providing printing services to publishers of books and magazines. The group also owns more than 75 000 acres of timberland in North California.

Minorco chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson said the acquisition of Adobe was significant in restoring to Minorco's portfolio a major exposure to the US oil and gas industry.

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SOUTH AFRICA

REUNERT CHAIRMAN SEES LITTLE CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Dec 85 p 7

[Article by Stephen Rogers]

[Text] **BECAUSE** of the current low level of capital expenditure in the economy, there is little to be optimistic about in the current year, says Reunert chairman Derek Cooper in his annual review.

The Barlow Rand's electronics and electrical engineering subsidiary has been hard hit by the recession and the consequential fall-off in both public and private capital expenditure.

During the year the electronics and telecommunications division proved to be the most profitable, contributing 48% of group turnover and 69% of operating profit.

Divisional turnover was increased, however, only at the expense of declining margins and the use of additional funds.

Investments in Computer Aided Instruction and Automated Storage and Retrieval markets made losses, unquantified, because of lack of funds in the Department of Education and Training and the delay of a number of major projects in the private sector.

The electrical engineering division suffered from cutbacks by Escom and Sats and a depressed housing market and although its contribution to group turnover rose from 37% to 39%, at the operating level it fell to 23% (38%).

The decline in the value of the rand raised the cost of imported components, which could not be passed on to the consumer.

The sale of the group's interest in Barlows Engineering Holdings and Barlow Railway & Engineering Products to Dorbyl was large-

ly responsible for the fall in turnover contribution by the mechanical division from 26% to 13%.

The disposal of these interests resulted in a capital loss of R7,6m and the group has provided for additional losses of R1,7m.

Further disposals and closures of other businesses (undisclosed) have also resulted in losses of R5,3m.

In all an extraordinary loss of R32m in the last two years reflects the price of reorganising and restructuring the group.

The balance sheet has weakened with the debt:equity ratio rising from 67% to 88%, occasioning a 12% increase in finance charges and, combined with falling profits, reducing finance cover from 2,9 to a critical 1,7 times.

Liquidity has been eroded with the current ratio down from 1,34:1 to 1,1:1 and the quick ratio falling to 0,47:1 (0,64:1). Short-term loans and overdrafts have escalated by 75% from R71,6m to R125,5m, presumably because the group has switched from long-term to short-term financing.

Profitability has been reduced by about two-thirds with the return on capital dropping from 14% to 5%.

The share price fell from its year's high of 1400c to just over 1100c in September, before slumping to a 12-month low of 850c after publication of the year-end results.

Since then the share has recovered to its present 1020c to yield 3,3% on earnings and a dividend yield of 1,7%.

With the group's fortunes dependent on a resumption in capital expenditure, the share should appeal to long-term investors only.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON HEALTH OF AIRWAYS GIVEN

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Gert Van Der Veer]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN Airways is running at a loss, but is not in financial difficulty. Chief executive Gert van der Veer wings his way through financial straits propelled by sheer positivism and a view of problems as purely transient.

He sees bad times as a chance to adapt and woo new passengers, the exchange rate as good for tourism and political upheaval as free publicity.

Rising costs and dollar-based expenditure are what stand between the airline and break-even — perhaps even profit — he proclaims.

"SAA as a company has a very good financial record, and has shown profits virtually every year of its 51 years' existence."

Losses during 1980-1983 were caused by the recession and the "second generation" fuel price-hike of 1979.

Despite this, SAA has adjusted itself to the point where an expected loss of R120m for 1983-1984 was turned into a R4,5m profit. The following financial year, which ended in March this year, saw a profit once more, of R2,2m "despite the domestic recession and the rapid drop in the exchange rate".

So why is SAA in the red now? April to September shows a loss of R49m, compared with a profit of R19,5m for the first six months of the last financial year. Simple,

says Van der Veer. It is due to rising costs "over which we have virtually no control".

Of SAA's total expenditure, he says, nearly 60% is dollar-based. "I'm referring to all our fuel, including domestic fuel, as we pay in dollars on an import-parity basis."

"Aircraft and components are paid for in dollars, we have a lot of direct overseas expenditure — landing fees, fuel, catering, advertising — and we have some 800 people working for us overseas."

This has led to a 60% sensitivity to the dollar, says Van der Veer.

"Anybody can see that a very small proportion — less than 25% — of our revenue is earned in foreign currency, and it makes SAA very vulnerable to the exchange rate."

Part two of the airline's losses involve a decline in the number of passengers. Internationally, there was a drop of 10,3% in incoming and outgoing passengers during April-September this year, compared with the same period last year. September was

15,8% lower than last year. Domestically for the same period, passengers declined 2,3%, and in September by 5,6%.

Van der Veer forecasts that the international passenger decline will even out at about 15% for the rest of the year and domestically at between 4% and 5%.

But, he says, things are not as serious as they seem, since the previous financial year (April 1984 to March 1985) saw an overall passenger increase of more than 13%.

We are running at lower passenger levels than last year, but then last year we had a substantial increase on the year before.

"The traffic drop alone did not put us in a negative situation. In effect I had the same people, the same aircraft and flew to the same places. The problem is the cost, due to the rand/dollar exchange."

Since February last year the fuel bill has virtually doubled. Whereas fuel made up 10% of total costs five years ago, it now accounts for between 30% and 40%.

So what is SAA doing about its losses?

Van der Veer recalls the previous financial year "when we did magnificently, despite rising costs".

Instead of raising, SAA lowered fares by introducing incentives, such as midnight flights (50% off), flexiflights (40% off), pensioner flights (40% off) and family fares (50% and less).

The airline sold spare capacity to a part of the market that had not flown before and increased passenger count.

"This year we've got additional customers and we've stimulated the market to its limits as far as discounts are concerned. The difficulty is costs. We have to pass it on; we cannot do any more 'tricks'."

Flight cuts is one way to control losses, as direct operating costs due to the fuel price are forcing SAA to fly only if an aircraft is filled with a "reasonable number of passengers". That means about 75% capacity to be profitable, as opposed to under 65% a year ago.

A revised domestic timetable has led to a saving of at least R1m a week since its introduction on September 15.

Internationally, flights were

combined to certain destinations, with a new timetable from November 1, while certain unprofitable destinations were cut altogether.

SAA has also adjusted staff levels (in line with SA Transport Services), and has stopped hiring new people since July. One result is a cut in training. For example, the airline will not take on 200 new apprentices next year as planned.

Why has traffic dropped? Domestic reasons, says Van der Veer, are obviously tied up with economic decline, which SAA has tried to counter with its "Take-Off" holiday advertising campaign. This is aimed at encouraging South Africans to spend their holidays in SA, informing them of the wide range of options available.

Internationally, he says, South Africans may be able to afford the airfare, but cannot afford to stay overseas for long periods.

Van der Veer is positive about the future. "The economy is warming up, there is government stimulation and we will undoubtedly feel the effect."

If the rand stays at its present level, he says, next year will be "difficult, but not as difficult as this year, as we will have adapted ourselves to circumstances".

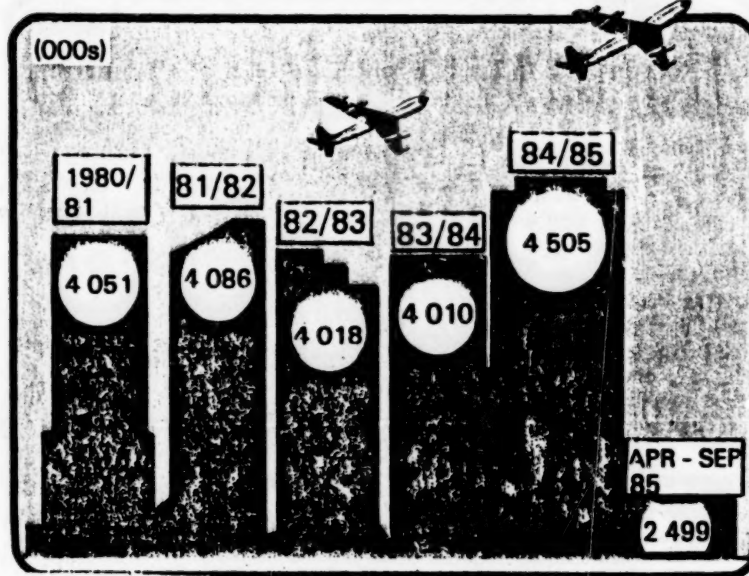
He does not expect SAA to increase domestic fares before the end of the year despite the petrol price rise.

"Also, this country has never had so much free publicity — negative publicity is better than not being talked about. For the first time, overseas people know where Cape Town, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth are."

People, he says, have short memories and "the minute the unrest dies down, SA will be the ideal tourist destination, particularly with the low rand".

A further benefit, he adds, is that "people are now aware of an airline called SAA".

TOTAL PASSENGERS CARRIED BY S.A.A.



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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

AF SHIP TAKEOVER--African Shipping (Afship) has taken over the entire stockholding of Jet Freight Services for an undisclosed sum. The acquisition became effective from December 1. The takeover combines Afship's involvement in import clearance, export forwarding, warehousing and ships' agency with Jet Freight's seafreight exports and airfreight. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 3] /12828

SUGAR TONNAGE--Latest estimates from the sugar industry put 1985/86 sugar tonnage at about 2,18-million tons, compared with actual production of 2,3-million tons in 1984/85. The industry's proceeds in recent years have totalled about R700m a year, apart from the bumper 1984/85 crop with its record R1bn. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 3] /12828

INCREASES R&D--The Altron group is to spend R142m on the expansion of technology development over the next three years, says executive chairman Bill Venter. Altron is the holding company for Allied Technologies (Altech) and Powertech. Venter said yesterday the group planned to spend an average of 5% of sales on R&D over the next three years. Based on group turnover of R474m for the six months to August, this could amount to \$142m. He said the programme would be directed at developing products, processes, systems and services and adapting overseas technology and products to customer requirements. "This is seen as an investment for future growth and development of the group." Altron group executive (technology) David Jacobson, who is in charge of the programme, said payback from such development would be cumulative. On specific projects, it could be anything from six months to several years. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Dec 85 p 1] /12828

CAR COMPONENTS JOBS--Employment in the motor components manufacturing industry dropped sharply by more than 20% between January 1984 and August this year. This is one result of a recent survey carried out by the National Association of Automotive Components and Allied Manufacturers. Association director Denzyl Vermooten told Business Day yesterday that in mid-1984 the industry had employed about 125000 workers. By August this year, nearly 25000 had been laid off. The use of productive capacity had also fallen dramatically--from 72,3% in January last year to 34% in August this year. Over the whole period, the decline was about 40%. Vermooten said the industry hoped for a fractional improvement during the first six months of 1986, because of

government moves to mildly stimulate the economy. "But on the whole the outlook is grim and any improvement can only be marginal." Costs in the industry had increased by at least 20% in the past 12 months. An important reason was the spiralling costs of imported raw materials and parts because of the crippled rand, Vermooten said. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 85 p 1] /12828

SCIENTISTS GIVEN AWARDS--The Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa have given their highest award to the SATS engineers who developed the world's most powerful freight trains for the Richards Bay coal route. The award for outstanding achievement was presented to South African Transport Services at a meeting in Johannesburg on Wednesday night. The societies' citation says the operation of the supertrains "is an engineering feat without parallel anywhere in the world". The SATS coal line from Ermelo to Richards Bay was originally designed for diesel locomotives to haul 20 million tons of coal exports during the 70s. When the country's coal exports soared as a result of the oil price crises, SATS engineers thought up a bold plan to increase the capacity of the line beyond points the original engineers could not have dreamed of. After electrifying the line in 1978 with 25000-volt alternating current they initiated coal trains 2,27 km long and carrying 14000 tons in 176 trucks--the most powerful trains in the world. The line had to be closed for five hours a day to allow rebuilding of the track to higher capacities and a way had to be found to overcome insufficient coupler strength of rail trucks in long trains. This was done by using eight powerful electric locomotives, five push-pulling in the middle of the line of 176 trucks. Although the supertrains, with an output of 24 megawatts each--twice as much consumption as an average Free State town--were intended to be an emergency measure their success was such that they will continue to be used for at least another two years, after running since 1982. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Nov 85 p 9] /12828

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